THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 22. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

Judge Peirce Grants a Mandamus Compelling the City Commissioners to Comply with its Terms.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Peirce.

The case of the City Commissioners was resumed. City Solicitor Barger made return to the alternative mandamus as follows:—

The respondents say, 1st, That by section 5 of the act of April 21, 1858, it is provided, "That no debt or contract hereafter incurred or made shall be binding upon the city of Philadelphia, unless authorized by law or ordinance and an appropriation sufficient to pay the same be previously made by Councils, *Provided*, That persons claiming unauthorized debts or contracts may recover against the person or persons illegally making the same." That by section 4 of said act of April 21, 1858, it is provided that the City Commissioners of the said city hereafter chosen * * * * and that no debt shall be contracted or warrants drawn against the city by said Commissioners except for purposes legally authorized, and not to exceed the appropriation heretofore made by Councils. That by section 26 of the act of May 13, 1856, it is provided that "hereafter all goods, merchandise, and other articles of any kind, and labor and service required for the city of Philadelphia, in any department thereof, shall be purchased or contracted for only in such manner as shall be provided by ordinance, and for that purpose the Councils of said city are hereby required to direct by ordinance the manner and time of making the yearly estimates by the several departments of said city, and of receiving proposals for such supplies as aforesaid, which proposals shall be prescribed by advertisement, and no contract shall be awarded to any but the lowest bidder, who shall give the requisite security therefor."

That by section 41 of the act of April 17, 1869, under which the present application is made, it is provided "That it shall be the duty of the Councils of the city of Philadelphia to fix the amount of county tax to be assessed personally and individually on the qualified electors of the said city, at a rate sufficient to provide for the payment of all election expenses in the said city, and no part of said tax assessed and collected shall be applied to any other purpose, and the said Councils shall appropriate annually a sufficient sum for the said purposes, and the City Commissioners shall furnish all the books, blanks, stamps, stationery, and materials necessary for the purposes of this act, which shall be paid for out of the appropriations to be made as aforesaid." That no appropriation whatever has been made by Councils providing payment for the books, blanks, stationery, and materials which the relators demand that the respondents shall furnish under said section 41 of the act of April 17, 1869.

That the respondents are advised, in view of the premises, that any contract entered into or measures taken by them for the purpose of furnishing the said books, blanks, stamps, stationer, and materials demanded by the said writ of alternative mandamus would be unauthorized and illegal.

(Signed) DAVID P. WEAVER, } City Com's.
JOHN P. BALLIER, }

Mr. Dropsie demurred to this action, and in addition to the argument heretofore advanced submitted that the Act or Assembly could not be nullified by an ordinance of Councils. In fact, any ordinance or acts in contravention to this Registry law were unconstitutional. The case of Smith vs. the City of Philadelphia, and the Allegheny tax case, were referred to, and it was contended that the City Commissioners were State officers as well as municipal, and that they did not allege in their answer that they could not obtain the necessary money unless appropriated by Councils. The acts of the courts with reference to the South street bridge were referred to, and Mr. Dropsie held that by the refusal of the Commissioners to comply with the law the citizens of Philadelphia may become disfranchised.

Mr. Barger declared that the Commissioners were desirous of conforming to the law, but their great trouble was the amount of responsibility they ought to assume in the face of the different acts of Assembly. He still thought the remedy was against Councils, who should be commanded to make the appropriation.

Judge Peirce said he had no doubt the Commissioners were actuated by right motives in this matter. Their position was one of delicacy, and would naturally cause them to pause before taking a step in the matter without having some construction of the law. It was his opinion that the Commissioners were bound under the law to furnish the books and stationery, and if Councils should hereafter refuse to make an appropriation the Courts could compel payment by the City Treasury. The peremptory mandamus requiring the Commissioners to furnish the articles as required by law was granted.

ALMOST A HORROR.

Fall of a Staging, with a Thousand Children Upon It—Their Narrow Escape from a Frightful Calamity.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader* of Saturday contains the following:—

On Friday evening an accident occurred at the Forest City Rink, which narrowly escaped being, perhaps, the most frightful calamity which ever happened in our city. Our readers are aware of the fact that for some time past rehearsals have been in progress, with from a thousand to fifteen hundred children, under the direction of Mr. Suffern, for a grand song festival. The concert was announced to take place on Friday evening at the rink. For two or three days workmen had been engaged in putting up the staging for the children. This was completed on Friday, but, as the sequel showed, was constructed in a dangerous and unsafe manner. It was arranged in circular tiers of seats, rising one above another like the seats in a circus tent to a height of thirty or forty feet.

In the evening an audience of five or six hundred people assembled for the entertainment. As the time approached for the concert, the children to the number of over a thousand, took their places upon the seats. At 8 o'clock, as the programme was about to begin, a portion of the staging gave way beneath the weight, owing to the breaking of one or two of the stanchions. These were by far too light, and some of them were much weakened by knots.

The seats which gave way were about midway between the top and bottom. Fortunately the children, saved themselves from falling by leaping upon the other seats. A scene of the wildest alarm and consternation followed, which baffles description. The children were all panic-stricken, and rushed like frightened lambs down the seats. Fears were entertained that the entire structure might give way and precipitate all to the floor. It was almost miraculous that in the rush many were not thrown down and severely injured, if not killed. Some of the little ones screamed with terror, calling for help in piteous tones. Many lost their hats and other articles of clothing. In the audience were a large number of the parents and friends of the children, and they manifested the keenest anxiety for the safety of their little ones.

It was at length ascertained that none of the children were seriously injured, one or two only slightly bruised, and the alarm gradually subsided. Of course the concert was broken up for that night, and all dispersed to their homes. Mr. Suffern announces that it will take place on Monday evening, but we doubt if the children will be induced to trust themselves again upon a structure that so early proved fatal to many. The carelessness of the management in erecting such a fragile staging, and piling upon it twelve hundred children, cannot be too highly reprehended, and it will not be strange if the parents of the children refuse again to entrust the lives of their darlings in hands that have proved so unworthy of trust.

—The Bengal Government has made a grant of £100 to Mr. Blochman for preparing a Catalogue Raisonne of the Arabic and Persian MSS. bought at Delhi by Major Nassau Lees for the Calcutta Madrissa.

GENERALITIES.

A Mock Funeral and its Result.

One Saturday night recently a party of Germans gathered in the bar-room of the New York Brewery at Haywood, Cal., for a spree; lager flowed free and fast, songs were sung, and many a bumper was drunk to the honor of the dear Fatherland. Finally, on "time" being called for another round, one of the party named Hess failed to respond, and his friends, who supposed he was playing off, suggested a little amusement at his expense. It was proposed to have a mock funeral. A ladder was procured, and the inebriated Teuton stretched upon it. The pall-bearers were selected, a procession was formed, and the party marched about the room, carrying their insensible companion. They hummed the dead march, sang dirges and hymns, and finally repaired to a barn in the rear of the brewery to perform the burial rites. The mock ceremonies being over, they repaired to the bar-room, ordered up more lager, and patiently waited, expecting every moment to see the "corpse" enter. But he came not, and upon repairing to the place of his "interment" they found that the man was indeed dead.

Religion among the Oregon Indians.

The late camp-meeting held at the Simcoe Indian Reservation, Oregon, is spoken of by white visitors from the Willamette Valley as the most decorous convocation they ever witnessed. Eighteen Indians from the Warm Springs Reservation joined the church, together with eight of the employes on the Yakima Agency. One of the Warm Springs Indians who attended the camp-meeting was killed while returning home. His horse becoming unmanageable, the rider's head was struck against a tree, causing his death.

Successful Attempts to Educate the Chinese.

A San Francisco correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* writes as follows:—I have before mentioned the efforts being made—and successfully made—to educate our Chinamen. Whilst wild Irishmen and rampagious street urchins are constantly endeavoring to make the poor Celestials' lives a curse to them, whilst miners of all nationalities are persecuting them as interlopers in the land, several excellent persons are unostentatiously devoting their best efforts to the improvement of the Asiatic's mind and heart.

On the 10th of January last a Chinese Sabbath School was started in connection with Dr. Scudder's Church. The school has risen since that time from eight to one hundred and twenty pupils. They are divided into small classes, and are taught reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, and geography. The present intention is not to interfere with their religious beliefs till they are able more fully to understand the benefits of our educational system. They progress wonderfully, however. In four months many of them become fluent readers of our language. They sing popular hymns in very good style, pronouncing each word so distinctly that I fancy some of our city choirs might profit by their example. The Chinamen, however, rather overdo the thing.

This is the third effort I have mentioned in the above direction. A fourth has been recently organized in connection with our city missionary society, and there is no doubt that ere long all of our prominent churches and religious societies will have Chinese schools attached.

Three Persons Perish from Thirst on the Plains.

A correspondent of the Salt Lake *Telegraph*, writing from St. Thomas, Pah Ute county, Arizona, June 20, gives the following mournful particulars of the death of three persons on the desert:—

Brother James Davidson, with his wife and son, the latter a boy about twelve years of age, left St. Thomas on the 9th of June, intending to travel to St. George in company with President Erastus Snow and Elder Joseph W. Young, but failed to connect with them, as these brethren went on ahead, not knowing of their coming. The family then started alone, though unacquainted with the country, and about the middle of the forty-mile desert, on the new road that leads to St. George, their carriage broke down. It is supposed that the old gentleman, who was rather feeble, was unable to fix it up, and sent his son with one horse and a keg, for water. They were within five miles of the Coquay Wash, where there is water a little off the road, which the boy looked for but failed to find. He then started for the Beaver Dam Well, twenty-three miles off, but when he got within half a mile of it he must have fallen off the horse exhausted, as his body was found two days after. The horse went on to the well, where there were two men from St. George cleaning it out. They tied him up, and thought no more about it for a day and two nights, when, as they were taking their mules to feed, they found the body of the boy, which they buried. On the 17th Bishop Lorenzo Young was coming over the same road, and found the father and mother lying dead in the bed.

Another "Haunted House" Sensation.

The Boston *Traveler* of Saturday evening tells the following story:—

There has been no little excitement near Springfield street, at the South End, for some weeks past, about a "haunted house." The story is, that the house, a very genteel one, was fitted up and occupied between April and the 17th of June last, for a first-class boarding-house, and was well filled immediately with paying boarders. On the 18th of June, suddenly all the bells in the house began to ring, and from that day to this have continued to ring frequently every day, generally beginning at an early hour in the morning, and ringing at intervals all day but never in the night. And this has continued even since the wires of the bells have been cut. These bell-ringing operations have been followed by heavy poundings on the floors of the house at different hours, and by the sound of the deep gruff voice of a man; and some profess to have seen spirits flitting around. Multitudes have been attracted to the house, and among others the Chief and Deputy Chief of Police; but none can fathom the mystery. All the boarders have been frightened away, and the woman who now occupies the house is anxious to get rid of her lease and leave the haunted premises.

Sudden Death of the Man Who Drew the Crosby Opera House.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Saturday says:—

On Saturday afternoon a pleasure party arrived at the Burnett House from Portsmouth, Ohio. They were bound for New York, and among their number was Mr. A. H. Lee, of Prairie de Rocher, Ill. Mr. Lee retired to his room at quite an early hour on Thursday evening, and on being called yesterday morning complained of feeling sick. He continued to grow worse, and a physician was sent for, who did everything in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the sick man, but all without avail. Mr. Lee died about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His disease was ascertained to be that of dropsy of the heart. He was about 51 years of age, and resided at Prairie de Rocher, Ill., where his body will be sent for interment.

Mr. Lee held the ticket which drew the Crosby Opera House at the lottery which took place in that city some two years ago. He was at that time a farmer, living quietly at his home in Prairie de Rocher. He drew the opera house, and, having disposed of it at a large price, he has since been taking matters easily. At the time of his death he was making his way East, intending to spend the summer at some of the Eastern watering places.

—An earnest attempt is being made—very much on the suggestion of Mrs. Chambers—to introduce into Italy a system of industrial schools; the object being to show the Italians what has been accomplished in the way of helping nature by the English and Americans in their "fight for life." Two or three model schools have been already founded in the Peninsula and in the island of Sardinia, which, we understand, are highly appreciated.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Advices by the English and French Cables.

The Carlist Uprising in Spain—Serious Defeat of the Insurgents—The Irish Church Bill Compromise.

FROM EUROPE.

The Carlist Insurgents in Spain Defeated and Dispersed—4000 Under Arms in La Mancha—A General Rising Expected.

By the Old Atlantic Cable.

MADRID, July 26.—At last the Carlist outbreak so long expected has occurred. Five hundred well-drilled troops, under the command of General Fabriegos, have taken the field near Ciudad Real, where they were defeated and dispersed by the national troops commanded by General Tornabeti. The battle took place in the morning, and it is reported that the Carlist party lost fifteen in killed, and a number of others who are wounded. Only three officers are reported killed on the side of the Government troops.

Near the town of Manzanaries a strong party of the Carlists also made a demonstration, and subsequently succeeded in intercepting the railroad trains and cutting the telegraph wires.

The latest accounts state that 4000 Carlists had arrived in the province of La Mancha, and that Government troops have been despatched to the scene of action.

The agitation is general throughout the whole country, and the people are much excited over the late news. No further hostilities have as yet been reported, although it is feared that a general rising may be expected all over Spain now that Don Carlos has crossed the frontier and has opened communications with his numerous partisans.

The Irish Church Bill Compromise—The English Telegraph Bill.

By the New Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 26.—The House of Commons generally regard the Irish Church bill compromise with satisfaction.

After Wednesday's Cabinet Council, Lords Granville, Cairns, Dr. Ball, and the Irish Attorney-General met to discuss compromise terms. The Government and opposition accepted the conditions after the Premier's statement that the Irish Church bill only awaited royal assent.

A clause has been introduced in the Telegraph bill protecting submarine cables landed on the shores of the United Kingdom, and building a post-office to collect and distribute messages.

Granville Murray was ejected from his club by a vote of 190 to 10.

It is reported that a new cable is projected direct from Milford to the American continent.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Old Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 26—A. M.—Consols, 93¾ for both money and account; U. S. 5-20s quiet and steady at 82½. Stocks steady; Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 94½.

FRANKFORT, July 26.—U. S. 5-20s, 87½@87¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 26—A. M.—Cotton is a shade firmer; middling uplands, 12⅝@12⅝d.; middling Orleans, 12¾@12⅞d. The sales will probably reach 12,000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 9s. 2d.@9s. 3d.

LONDON, July 26.—A. M.—Tallow, 46s. 3d. Linseed Oil, £31 13s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 26—P. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for money and 93⅛@93¾ for account. United States Five-twenties quiet at 82½. Stocks quiet; Illinois Central, 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 26—P. M.—Cotton unchanged. California Wheat, 10s. 7d. Lard flat.

HAVRE, July 26.—Cotton on the spot, 150½f.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Exploring Party Heard From—All Hands in Good Health—Good Prospects for the New Road.

[Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. have received the following despatch from Mr. Thomas H. Canfield, of the exploring party sent out by their house to survey the proposed route of the Northern Pacific Railroad.—ED. EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

UNATILLA, Oregon, Latitude 47 North; Longitude 118 West, July 23.—Our party has reached this point safely, and all hands are in the best health and spirits, and are delighted with the magnificence of the country through which we are travelling. All that we have to complain of at present is the excessive heat, our thermometer registering 100 in the shade. As for the country, it is one of the garden spots of the continent; game and fish of every kind abound in the greatest profusion, and we have been literally living on the fat of the land. The route of the Northern Pacific Railway thus far explored more than realizes our most sanguine expectations. We are now on the track for Montana.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Finishing Up the French Cable.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DUXBURY, Mass., July 26.—The work of laying the land cable across the marshes to the main office here is progressing rapidly, and the work will be finished this afternoon. The overland line to Boston is nearly completed.

Drowning of Two Young Girls.

BOSTON, July 26.—Two Misses Turner, Addie, aged sixteen, and Flora, aged seventeen, daughters of John and Horatio Turner, pavers, of this city, were drowned in Lake Auburn, Me., on Saturday, by the sinking of a row-boat.

Uncommercial Travellers in Baltimore.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—The Court of Appeals, in the case of Elias Ward, of New Jersey, a non-resident trader, has affirmed the decision of the Baltimore Criminal Court, fining him five hundred dollars for selling without a license. Several others, similarly offending, will have to abide the same decision, unless it is reversed by the Supreme Court, to which it is to be appealed.

The Maryland Base Ball Club left for Philadelphia this morning.

The Weather at the Sea-side.

The following was the state of the weather at the sea-side at 9 o'clock this morning:—

Cape May, S., cloudy, 68.
Long Branch, SW.. cloudy.
Atlantic City, E., cloudy, 68.

Death of a Prominent Pennsylvanian.

WILLIAMSPORT, July 26.—Hon. A. B. Packer, brother of ex-Gov. Packer, and late Associate Judge of Lycoming county, died in this city yesterday, aged 65 years.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Stock and Money Markets To-Day.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Stock market today is unusually active, and the entire list shows a decided advance in prices since Saturday. Among the most marked were Harlem, New York Central, and Hudson. Harlem is six per cent. higher, and is quoted at 162¼; Hudson River 4 per cent. higher, and is quoted at 192¼. New York Central is 4 per cent. higher, and is quoted at 217. It is stated the consolidation of these roads will be consummated in August upon a basis of 230 for Central and 200 for Hudson, and that the new corporation can pay 8 per cent. per annum upon the stock.

The new National Stock Exchange or Erie Board opened to-day in their new rooms, recently occupied by the restaurant of Berry, opposite the stock exchange in Broad street. The market for government securities is generally steady and unchanged. Gold is steady at an advance of ⅛ per cent., and is quoted at 136⅜. It is reported the Prussian government is about to bring on the European market a new loan for one hundred millions thalers, which if true, will have a bearing on 5-20 bonds in Europe. Money is steady at 6@7 per cent. Sterling is quiet and ½ higher; 60 days sells at 1·10 and 30 days at 1·10⅝.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Stocks firm. Money steady at 7 per cent. Gold, 136½; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 123⅜; do. 1864, do., 121⅞; do. 1865, do., 121¾; do. do. new, 120⅝; do. 1867, 120⅜; do. 1868, 120¼; 10-40s, 111¼; Virginia 6s, new, 60½; Missouri 6s, 87½; Canton Co., 59; Cumberland preferred, 32; New York Central, 217½; Erie, 19⅝; Reading, 98¾; Hudson River, 198½; Michigan Central, 132½; Michigan Southern, 106⅝; Illinois Central, 141⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 108½; Chicago and Rock Island, 114½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 152½; Western Union Telegraph, 37⅛.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, July 26, 1869.

Money appears easier and more abundant at the banks than for several weeks past, and they appear disposed to relax somewhat the close conservative course which they have hitherto pursued. It is not absolutely certain, on this account, that they are increasing their deposit lines to any great extent, as this change of base may result from a falling off in the demand for call loans or from a lull in the stock market, but the statement which will be published this evening will clear up the matter, and give us an insight into the future prospects of the market. The probabilities at present of an easy or very abundant money market are rather remote. There will be an active trade this fall, judging by present appearances, and the unusually heavy crops this season will bring currency into very active demand, and tend to keep up the present tone of the market.

Call loans to-day are rated at 6@7 per cent., and discounts at 8@10 per cent. for very good names.

Gold opened firm at 136⅜, and continued up to noon at that figure, an advance of ⅛ per cent. since Saturday.

Government loans are quiet and prices are very firm at an advance of ⅛@¼ on closing quotations of Saturday.

The Stock market was active, and prices were higher. State loans were neglected. City sixes are stronger, selling at 100⅞ for the new issues.

Reading Railroad was in good demand, and advanced 1⅛, closing at 49; Pennsylvania Railroad was stronger, selling at 57, and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56⅛; 122½ was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad, ex div.; 37⅛ for Catawissa Railroad preferred; and 30⅞ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Canal stocks attracted more attention, and prices were better. Sales of Lehigh Navigation at 37, an advance of ⅜. 20½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

Coal and Bank stocks were without change.

In Passenger Railway shares no sales were reported. 46 was bid for Second and Third.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1200 City 6s, New	100¾	200	sh Read.	b5	wn&i 49
$2800 do.	c. 100½	100	do.	b3.	49
$3000 Phila & E 7s.		200	do.		49
	b80.... 86	100	do.	.860	wn. 48⅜
$900 Leh 6s R Ln...	87¾	200	do.	...18.	c. 49
$2000 Leh Con Ln.	85	100	do.	.....2d.	49
	lots.. 80	5	do.	.....	49
100 sh Leh Nav.	b60. 37	100	do.	.....	49
100 do.	...85&i. 37	100	do.	.....2d.	49
100 do.	 37	100	do.	.85	wn&i. 49
100 do.	.....c. 37	20	do.	....c.	trf. 49
100 do.	 37	200	do.	.....b30.	49
100 do.	.....b30. 37	10	do.	....trf.	c. 49
5 sh Cam & Am R.	122½	10	do.	.....	48·94
101 sh Penna.	...is.c. 57	20	do.	....c.	trf. 49
0 do.	.....b3. 56⅞	500	do.	.....	49
100 do.	....b30. 57	100	do.	..2d	&i. 49
40 do.	.....18. 57	100	do.	.860	wn. 48·94
200 do.	...18. b30. 57	5	do.	.....	49
198 do.	receipts 56⅜	100	do.	.....c.	49
32 sh Leh Val R.	56⅛	100	do.	.....b30.	49
100 sh Read R.	..2d. 49	100	do.	.830	wn. 48⅜
100 do.	...b5&i. 49	15	do.	....18.	c. 49
100 do.	 49	100	do.	.860	flat. 48⅜
100 do.	.....2d. 49	100	do.	.....	c. 48⅞
200 do.	 49	100	do.	.....	49

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M. ..... 136⅜ | 11·17 A. M. 136⅜
10·16 " ..... 136⅜ | 11·35 " 136⅜

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120⅞@120½; 5-20s of 1862, 123⅜@123⅝; do. 1864, 121⅞@122; do. 1865, 121⅞@122; do. July, 1865, 120⅜@120⅝; do. July, 1867, 120½@120¾; do. July, 1868, 120¾@120⅞; 5s, 10-40, 111⅛@111⅜; U. S. Pacific R. Cy. 6s, 108@108¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121¾@121½; do. 1862, 123⅜@123½; do. 1864, 121⅝@121¾; do. 1865, 121¾@122; do. 1865, new, 120⅛@120⅜; do. 1867, new, 120½@120¾; do. 1868, 120¾@120⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 111⅛@111⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 107⅞@108¼; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19½; Gold, 136⅝@136¾; Silver, 130½@132.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121⅜@121½; 5-20s of 1862, 123⅜@123¾; do., 1864, 121⅝@122; do., Nov., 1865, 121¾@122; do., July, 1865, 120⅜@@120½; do., 1867, 120⅝@120¾; do., 1868, 120½@120¾; 10-40s, 111⅛@111¾; Pacifics, 108@108¾. Gold, 136½.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market on Saturday:—

From the Herald.

"The week in Wall street has been rather an interesting one, despite the summer weather and the tendency of affairs to relapse into dulness. Doubtless the few cool days that have intervened in the 'dog days' have had much to do with keeping up comparative animation. Heretofore gold has been the subject of speculative excitement at this season, and from the signs at the close on Saturday it is evident that the present season will not pass without a repetition of this experience. The course of the price in the earlier portion of the week was to lower figures, in consequence of the dulness of foreign exchange and the limited amount of gold shipped to foreign ports. Indeed, the 'bull' disappointment at the scantiness of the demand on the later account came near leading to a very sharp and large decline on Wednesday, when the market dropped to 134⅞. There is a wider difference of opinion between the two classes of operators, and the gold market is, therefore, the scene of a very determined contest. The shipments on Saturday, however, were suddenly very large—nearly a million and a half of dollars—and the 'bulls' went into ecstasies, and the price to 136⅜.

"The money market worked with greater ease than it has for many months. The rate on call has gravitated to six per cent in the great majority of transactions, both on Governments and stocks. The exceptions during the week were frequent, however, at five on prime collaterals and seven on miscellaneous securities. Commercial paper was in better request, and the bulk of sales took place in the vicinity of ten per cent. The range of discounting figures for four months dry goods paper was from eight to twelve per cent., and bankers' sixty day notes seven to eight. The weekly bank statement is favorable, but without important feature. The loans have been expanded over two and a half millions, and the legal tenders have increased nearly two and a half millions, the result of which has been an addition to the deposits of about five millions. The loss of specie is close upon a million, showing the heavy shipments during the week. Despite this loss, the total reserve has increased $1,436,130, against an increase in the total liabilities of $5,122,920. The banks hold in lawful money, and in excess of the amount required by law, $27,418,022, against $25,262,622 last week.

"Foreign exchange was stiffly held until after the middle of the week, when some of the prime bankers sold at a concession of an eighth to three-sixteenths per cent. upon the previous asking rates. One leading firm still kept their rates at the highest point, despite the reduction of their rivals. The fair supply of bond bills and the more tempting alternative of gold shipments rendered the market dull.

"Government bonds were steady, but dull, except for those issues which have suddenly assumed attractions for the speculative and investment demand from their marked disparity in price with the bonds which are being purchased every week by the Government, and are, therefore, held at prices which check investment for the present. An attempt has been made to bear the market on account of this disparity, but without success. The fact is that, with the recent law of Congress, and the steady decrease of the national debt, our Government securities are destined to rule with gold. They are fast approaching an equality in Europe (31 there would be par in gold, owing to the difference in exchange, and the home market will follow the foreign. We had occasion last week to speak of the stock-gambling proclivities of our bank officials in connection with the exchanging of their bonds on deposit in Washington. The *Financial Chronicle*, in referring to the manifestation of the same evil in the recent disturbance of the money market, says that "there are not a few national banks in the country whose officers almost reside permanently in New York, and use the money of the bank in Wall street to much better purpose, so far as profits are concerned, than if they soberly and quietly sat still at home and lent it to their neighbors in the legitimate way of loans and discounts.

"There is some doubt whether such banks would not have their privileges revoked if these privileges, which really belong to another State, are thus transferred to New York for the sake of extra profits. The country banks are notoriously unable to make such large profits as the banks of the city, but this is no excuse for the abuse in question. We do not now discuss this aspect of the case, however. We only allude to it as an illustration of the vast profits which shrewd money lenders can make by manipulating loanable capital in Wall street. The following were the closing prices of Governments on Saturday evening:—United States sixes, 1881, registered, 121¼@121⅜; do. do. coupon, 121⅜@121½; do. Five-twenties, registered, 121½@121¾; do. do., coupon, 1862, 123⅛@124⅞; do. do., coupon, 1864, 121½@121⅞; do. do., coupon, 1865, 121½@121⅞; do. do., coupon, new, 1865, 120⅝@120¾; do. do., coupon, 1867, 120¾@120⅞; do. do., coupon, 1868, 120¼@120½; do. ten-forties, registered, 110⅛@110⅜; do. do., coupon, 111⅛@111⅜; currency bonds, 187⅞@108½."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, July 26.—The Flour market is steady, but we continue former quotations. There is no demand for shipment, and 1000 barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots, at $5·25@5·50 for superfine; $5·50@5·75 for extras; $6@7·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; 100 barrels fancy sold at $8; $6·25@7 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $7·50@8·25 for Ohio and Indiana do. do.; and $9@10·25 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6·12½@6·25 ₱ bbl.

The Wheat market is without improvement. Sales of old red at $1·45@1·55, and 1000 bushels new do. at $1·50@1·55. Rye is steady, and 500 bushels Western sold at $1·15. Corn is scarce and firm; sales of 1000 bushels yellow at $1·18, and 1500 bushels Western mixed at $1·15@1·16. Oats are quiet, with sales of Western at 76@78c.; and Pennsylvania at 70@75c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is held at $43 ₱ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Cloverseed sells at $9·25@9·50 ₱ 64 pounds; Timothy at $5·25@5·50; and Flaxseed at $2·60@2·65.

Whisky may be quoted at $1·05@1·10 ₱ gallon, tax paid.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, July 26.—The market for Beef Cattle was very dull to-day, and the offerings were larger than for some time past, but holders were firm in their views, and manifested no disposition to force sales at the risk of a decline. We quote choice at 9¼c., fair to good at 8½@9c., prime at 7@8c., and common at 6@7c. per pound gross. Receipts, 2000 head. The following sales were reported:—

Head.
82 Owen Smith, Western, 8@9¼.
100 A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8@9¼.
43 Dengler & McCleese, Western, 6@8.
118 P. McFillen, Western, 7½@9.
110 P. Hatheway, Western, 8@9¼.
98 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 8@9¼.
42 B. F. McFilen, Western, 7@8.
85 James McFillen, Western, 8@9¼.
109 E. S. Millen, Western, 8@9½.
100 Ullman & Bachman, Western, 8@9½.
187 Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 8@9¼.
140 Mooney & Smith, Western, 7@9½.
100 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Western, 7@9.
84 H. Chain, Western, 6@8½.
90 J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 6½@8½.
105 Frank & Schomberg, Western, 7@8½.
90 Hope & Co., Western, 7½@9½.
56 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6@8.
34 B. Baldwin, Chester county, 7½@8½.
60 J. Clemson, Chester county, 7@8½.
20 D. Branson, Chester county, 7@8.
31 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 7@8½.
21 A. Kimble, Chester county, 7½@8½.
35 John McArdle, Western, 6@8½.

Cows and Calves met a steady inquiry at about former figures. Sales of Springers at $35@60, and Cows and Calves at $45@75. Receipts, 150 head.

Sheep were in fair request, with sales of 13,000 head, at the Park and Avenue yards, at 4@6½c. ₱ lb., gross.

There is no falling off in the demand for Hogs, and prices keep very steady. Sales of 3500 head, at the Union and Avenue yards, at $13·50@14 ₱ 100 lbs. net, for corn-fed.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, July 26. — Arrived, steamship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, July 26. — Arrived, steamship Nebraska, yesterday.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 26.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....76 | 11 A. M.....82 | 2 P. M.....82

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Alvarado, Herricks, Saco, Philadelphia Coal Co.
Schr L. A. Dannenhower, Sheppard, Old Cambridge, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr G. L., Lewis, Old Cambridge, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 45, Anderson, Middletown, do.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, Salem, do.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, Providence, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Edward Wooten, Young, Providence, do.
Schr Ruth Shaw, Shaw, Salem. do.
Schr C. W. May, May, Salem, do.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Perkins, Havre-de-Grace, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, 50 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Nevada, Grumley, 36 hours from Hartford, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer James S. Green, Pace, 36 hours from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr Izetta, Smith, 10 days from Mayaguez, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.

Schr Abbie Pittman, Lambord, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Schr Fawn, Baker, from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Taylor & Mathis, from Pittston, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr R. M. Brookings, Douglass, from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr David Faust, Wood, 7 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Alvarado, Herrickes, from East Greenwich.

Schr C. F. Young, Richardson, 7 days from Boston, with ice to captain.

Schr Oesulna, Haskell, 10 days from Bangor, with laths to Benton & Bro.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Barque Golden West, from West Indies, and brig John Shay, from Trinidad.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 26.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—

Martha Agnes, with lumber, for Wilmington, Del.
Jerry Lucas, with lumber, for New York.
Corina, with bark to A. C. Williams.
Little Rob, with bark, for Chester.
De Soto, with lumber, for New York.
Lizzie and Laura, with coal, for Wilmington.
Charlie and Rolla, with lumber to Gaskill & Son.
Nellie and Johnny, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
J. E. Blackwell, with lumber to Parker, Trucks & Co.
Eleven Brothers, with coal, for Wilmington.
Bartram, with coal, for Wilmington.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, hence, at New York yesterday.

Schr S. B. Strong, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr C. S. Groves, Weaver, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Schrs Wm. M. Wilson, Brown, and George H. Twibill, Loughery, hence, at Washington, D. C., 22d inst.

Schr Sarah, Cobb, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 23d inst.

Schr Isaac Vanzant, Pitts, hence, at Newport 22d inst.

Schr Chattanooga, Black, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor 22d inst.

Schrs Addie Fuller, Henderson, and Althea, Roberts, hence, at Newburyport 22d inst.

THE OUBLIETTES OF GOTHAM.

Essex and Jefferson Market Police Courts—Ludlow Street Jail—The Tombs—Yorkville Police Court—The Station-Houses.

Crime and its Nemesis in New York.

Judges, Juries, Gaolers, and Jail-birds in Knickerbockerdom.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 24, 1869.

In approaching the subject of the Prisons of New York, one feels

[Continued from the First Page.]

Park, and enjoys the inestimable advantage of being surrounded by more healthful air, and purer influences, than are obtainable at any of the other prisons in New York. Consequently, the ratio of sickness and mortality at Yorkville prison is smaller than at any of the others. Keats said of a certain locality that it was beautiful enough to make one almost in love with death. In like manner, it might be said that the vicinity of Yorkville is almost attractive enough to make one in love with captivity. Fresh breezes rush up from East river, and, sweeping over the prison, are blended with others careering over the wide extent of park. The exterior of the prison is imposing—the stately row of massive grey-stone pillars inspiring less the idea of a penitentiary than of a baronial hall. The facade is abundantly intersticed with long wide windows. The same fenestrad arrangements prevail in those portions that overlook East river and the park, so that the interior is amply provided with light and air. The cells are arranged in tiers, and are void of dampness. Water is introduced into every cell, which is also provided with a wooden settee, where the prisoner may sleep off the effects of that horrible "last night," and wake up to face the consequences upon that not less horrible "next morning." One of the features of Yorkville is the dark cell, where refractory prisoners are put, and for a prototype of which the reader is referred to Charles Reade's graphic description in "It is Never Too Late to Mend." It is in this Yorkville prison that some of the most ridiculously painful notes that were ever penned by mortal man have been written by an incorrigible Bohemian, who has long since gone the way incorrigible Bohemians go, and who, when living, used to be notorious for always getting drunk at the wrong moment. Somehow or other, let him get drunk where he would, he always managed to stumble into Yorkville at last, whence he would despatch despairing and maudlinly-eloquent notes to the managing editors of the various newspapers with which he had at one time or another been connected. His memory is still cherished by the warden of the place. Perhaps he would be remembered by Philadelphians were his name mentioned, for I regret to say he was a Philadelphian by birth. Yorkville is not represented in the daily press—with the exception of the *Herald*—as well as it ought to be. It is so far up that none of the dailies, excepting the *Herald*, seem to think it worth while to detail a man especially to attend to it. The *Herald* keeps one man perpetually posted at each of the four police stations, viz.: Jefferson Market, Essex Market, the Tombs, and Yorkville. Consequently, its reports of the transactions at Yorkville are ever fresh and reliable. It is a mistake to suppose, because this police court is up as far as Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue, that nothing of interest does not very often transpire there.

Essex Market.

The Essex Market Court is the smallest of all the courts, is gloomy-visaged and has a heterogeneous smell. This comes from its being in the rear of a market, which, at this season of the year, sends up a perfume like choice extracts of cholera and yellow fever combined. Justice Mansfield is a Jewish-looking, corpulent young creature of about forty, with a big Brazilian-pebble breast-pin and enough shirt-front to answer for half a dozen ordinary men. The building extends the entire length of the block from Essex to Ludlow street. The principal entrance is from Essex street, where you enter into a court-yard that conducts you to the jail proper. Upon each side of the prison are three tiers of cells—one side being devoted to the male prisoners and the other to the females. The cells are over fifty in number, and each prisoner is usually accommodated with one. Suicides have been so frequent that the iron-railed doors are lined with strong network, the interstices of which are too small to allow anything being passed to those confined by friends outside. The cells upon the first tier are devoted to ordinary prisoners, those who have committed no greater offense than being drunk and disorderly, and who, when morning comes around, will be only too glad to pay the ten dollars fine, or to be let off with a reprimand and the promise to "never do so no more." The number of persons thus furnished free lodgings every twenty-four hours is scarcely more than half that the cells would accommodate, supposing there to be one prisoner to every cell. Until after trial and conviction, prisoners of every grade are allowed to purchase their meals from outside if so "disposed," and there is nothing to prevent the unsentenced murderer feasting like a fighting-cock (however that may be), if he has the "stamps." The cells in which convicted felons are confined are on the second tier, and are much stronger than the others. It is enough to make an innocent man feel felonious to gaze upon these low-browed dens of confinement. The doors are barely four feet high; the atmosphere is gloomy and stifling; through it steals the steamy odor of the butchers' stalls and shambles without; the doors are double-barred and studded with enormous nails, and when they are shut upon him the prisoner feels that he has indeed entered a place where he has left Hope behind. No prison in New York State has more ingeniously-forbidding *oubliettes* than the felons' cells of Essex Market Police Court.

Ludlow Street Jail.

It is not generally known that there is a debtor's prison in New York which might furnish as many humorous and pathetic incidents to the American journalist as the Fleet and the Marshalsea did to Mr. Dickens. It is, in fact, the Marshalsea of New York, where hopeless debtors languish from year to year in apartments little better than cells, for which, when able, they pay a most exorbitant price. This prison is known as the Ludlow Street Jail, and is situated in one of the most crowded and unhealthy quarters of the city. Were an epidemic to break out, those confined in it would be among the first to suffer, and their cases would be the least hopeful. The front faces on Ludlow street and the rear upon Essex, so that it is in the closest proximity to Essex Market Police Court. It is a large, uncouth red-brick structure, two stories in height. The windows are immense. Any one of them, if it was changed from a perpendicular to a horizontal position, would answer for a respectable-sized skylight. In spite of these enormous windows, which might reasonably be supposed to confer an air of some cheerfulness upon the architecture, the entire building is as gloomy as can well be imagined. It looks like a cheap mausoleum with windows let in. Visitors are treated in a very chary and gingerly manner. By dint of careful observation and judicious inquiry, however, you come into possession of a few interesting facts. For instance, you learn that there are two orders of rooms to let and two orders of meals. The rooms intended for the wealthier class of residents are scarcely, if any, larger than those occupied by the poorer residents. A bed, a chair, a looking-glass, a wash-basin, and sometimes a table, comprise the entire furniture. The occupant, however, has the room to himself, and, in contrast with the constant publicity in which the poorer prisoners are forced to live, this is a blessed privilege indeed. Meals are served three times a day, and are quite respectable, considering that they are the diet of captivity. Coffee and mutton-chops or beefsteak for breakfast; roast meats and a fair supply of vegetables for dinner, with sometimes pie or pudding; and cold meat and tea for supper, are to be had. For this munificent board and lodging the moderate sum of $30 per week is charged, or more than $4 per day! As for the wretched captives who can afford to pay only $15 or $20 per week, the accommodations provided for *them* can readily be gauged from this standard. There is no prisoner but what can pay something towards his support, and his bed and board are in exact proportion to that amount. No distinction is made between the aristocrat and the plebeian so long as the greenbacks are forthcoming. If you are an inmate of Ludlow Street Jail, and have money, though not enough perhaps to pay your debts, you may be able to find captivity tolerable. There is no limit to the comforts and luxuries you may provide for yourself, if you are willing to be atrociously swindled by the agents you employ to procure them. You may paper, and furnish, and upholster your room; you may surround yourself with books, statuettes, and music; you may have champagne and sherry for dinner every day; you may get gloriously drunk whenever you please; nay, you may even occasionally take a stroll up Broadway or go to the theatre, with a deputy sheriff at your heels, if you only have the money. You cannot, indeed, divest yourself of the shadow of captivity thrown around you at every step you take, but you will find the gloom of that shadow inconceivably lightened. But if you ever are so unfortunate as to become a resident there, the chances of your getting out again are exceedingly slim. When Hope got out of Pandora's box, it visited most places in the world, but omitted Ludlow Street Jail. The world is too busy, too much occupied in gratifying its own selfishness, to bestow much thought upon the unhappy debtors it has locked up there. And so they remain incarcerated year after year, suffering a useless punishment, the very nature of which will prevent their ever making an effort toward amendment.

Jefferson Market.

One of the most remarkable features of the Jefferson Market Police Court, which is situated at the intersection of Greenwich avenue and Tenth street, is the large partition at the northeast corner of the court-room. This partition is about nine feet in width and fifteen and a half feet deep, and is used for the temporary reception of the prisoners waiting to be called up before the judge. It is furnished with a few hard benches, and is not half large enough to accommodate the numbers that are often forced into it. Here criminals of both sexes, and of every grade, color, condition, and nationality, are indiscriminately huddled; and consequently, while justice is being administered in open court, not a little scuffling is transacted inside this den. The narrow windows with which it is furnished let in just sufficient light for the prisoners to discern each others' faces, and the scuffling is usually commenced by the attempts of one of the more hardened criminals to pummel some unoffending young man or boy whose frightened looks proclaim him an inmate there for the first time. When the scuffling reaches its height, it is usually put a stop to by two officers of the court making an unsuspected raid, brandishing their truncheons, and improvising a number of bruised and bleeding heads, which restores order in a remarkably short space of time. The interior of the prison, which is reached by a bridge-like arrangement, sardonically termed the "Bridge of Sighs," does not greatly differ from that of the prisons connected with the other police courts. The principal feature in connection with it is what is known as the Ten-day House. This is a room on the first floor of the female prison, and is designed for the reception of women arrested for intoxication, solicitation of people of the other sex, and disorder of any kind. Here they are confined for ten days—long enough to think seriously over their miserable conduct, and make good resolutions for the future. There is also a separate department intended for the reception of young girls who have run away from home and commenced a disgraceful career in some of the *maisons de joie* that swarm in the vicinity of the police court. On no account are these interesting prisoners placed in the Ten-day House, in contact with its brazen occupants. The parents of these girls, who have discovered them in their shameful hiding-places, not unfrequently cause their arrest; and it is no uncommon sight to see there a young country-girl of fourteen or fifteen, who, six months ago, was as pure and untouched as the buttercups and daisies of her native heath.

The Tombs.

The most celebrated prison and police court in New York the Tombs, of which Justice Dowling is the notorious potentate. This gentleman is about forty years of age, is clean-shaven, has a moderately full brown bristly moustache, a rubicund countenance, and a bald head. With his hat off he looks fully forty; with it on, he looks only thirty-nine! He was once a police officer himself, has risen gradually from the ranks, and is acquainted with all the intricate sinuosities of the police business. He makes laws of his own, which are quite as good in his eyes as the laws of the Commonwealth, and he "shuts down" upon all who oppose him with most tornado-like fierceness. After 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he may generally be seen upon Broadway, dressed in gentlemanly black, but with an air of restrained ruffianism about him which the handsome clothes do not quite conceal. He is noted for his quarrels with police captains, his arbitrary habit of "putting down" the "shysters" of the Tombs, his cordiality with reporters and newspaper people generally, and the bullyism with which he asserts the supremacy of his authority over that of Mr. Bergh. Indeed, he and the President of the S. P. C. A. quarrelled irretrievably long ago; for the gentlemanly Bergh stood no chance at all with the loquacious and brow-beating Dowling. Before no presence has Justice Dowling ever been known to quail. If General Grant himself were brought before him on a charge of disorderly conduct, Dowling would "send him up" for thirty days with the utmost *sang froid*, indifferent to the silent eloquence of the partially-smoked Presidential Havana.

Judge Dowling does some very kind acts. The distressed newsboy, the persecuted orange-vender, the beaten and outraged wife, whose bandaged forehead bears witness to her husband's brutality, find a fast friend in him. I have seen him take money out of his own pocket and give it to a bankrupt newsboy, with the understanding that the latter should make his reappearance at an appointed time and give a faithful account of himself. Woe to him if he fail to do this, for Justice Dowling never forgets a face, and never "lets up" on any one who has once "gone back" on him, or who he imagines has done so. This was the cause of quarrel between him and Bergh.

The Tombs is an Egyptian building, and, being such, it is not wholly irrelevant to speak of Dowling as the Sphinx. The exterior of the prison is quite enough to create a succession of cold chills along the spine of the observer. There are no very peculiar features in the internal arrangements, unless the padded cells be one. These are for the reception of insane prisoners, or those suffering with *mania-a-potu*. A similar contrivance obtains in the female department, which likewise occasionally numbers one or two lunatics among its inmates. Very particular pains are taken to keep all these cells neat and clean. They are scrubbed and whitewashed every day; and if cleanliness is next to godliness, it must be a "mean" between the two extremes of vice and virtue, for certainly cleaner and neater-looking cells were never occupied by more audacious and filthy criminals. There is not a crime, recognizable by human law, which can be named, that has not had its representative within these walls; for, after all, what is any prison but man's grim monument over a violated decalogue?

The House of Detention.

It would be a just sarcasm to include, among this sketch of New York prisons, the House of Detention for witnesses. Though originally erected, as its name implies, for the temporary accommodation of such witnesses whose presence it was necessary to insure, it has, little by little, degenerated to a condition but little better than that of the prisons themselves. It is a handsome red brick structure, located within a few blocks of police headquarters, and consists of two houses bearing the exterior appearance of one. They are, in fact, however, as separate and distinct as two houses would be, there being no door of communication between them. One of them is used for male witnesses, the other for females. Few indeed are the cases in which the witnesses of either sex are of a high, or even tolerably respectable, social grade. Many of them are little better than the prisoners for whom, or against whom, they are expected to appear. This is used as a reason for the poorness of the accommodations and the little pains that are taken to provide the detained witnesses with books and innocent recreation. Still it sometimes happens that a man or a woman, educated, refined, and accustomed from birth to all the luxurious elegances of life, is remanded to this house. The ordeal through which such a person goes is torturing. There is no escape from the vile contaminations of the general sitting-rooms. Attached to the house are no public grounds of any extent, in which walks can be taken and the fresh air breathed. A small, square paved court-yard is the only apology for open space connected with the institution. The men's sitting-room has for furniture several wooden benches without backs, carved all over with a species of grotesque tattooing. The women's sitting-room is only a little better. The meals are indigestible to every man or woman accustomed to delicate fare. The bed-rooms are on a par with those of Ludlow Street Jail. Of the two, I don't know but what Ludlow Street Jail is preferable. And yet, in this place men and women are detained for days, for weeks, for months. These detained witnesses may in many cases be coarse, but they are not in most cases criminal. Yet they suffer the wages of criminality by being detained for an indefinite time in this dreary abode. If this be a model institution of its kind, I know not what the former House of Detention must have been like. This one is the vestibule of the Tombs, and the young girl or the young boy who is detained for any length of time, forced to consort with older people of the same sex, will be sure to issue with a polluted soul, however pure it may have been when the period of detention commenced.

Conclusion.

The prisons of New York, then, do not compare favorably with those of Philadelphia. In this, as in many other things, the city that aspires to the motto of "Excelsior" is far behind the one whose boastings are more modest because her merits are more real. The home-element, which has made Philadelphia the most comfortable city to reside in on the face of the earth, has reformed even the rigor of prison life, and introduced its amenities into the chastisement of captivity. That element is wanting in New York, whose prison-life is merely a blind and obstinate punishment, holding out no hope of penitence and reform.

ALI BABA.

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SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferraud and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

BARGH, FARRELL & WARREN
DEALERS IN PAPERS
OF ALL KINDS,
NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET
AND
NO. 624 JAYNE STREET,
7 6 2m PHILADELPHIA.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6 29§

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED PURE TONIC ALE for invalids, family use, etc.
The subscriber is now furnished with his full winter supply of his highly nutritious and well-known beverage. Its wide-spread and increasing use, by order of physicians, for invalids, use of families, etc., commend it to the attention of all consumers who want a strictly pure article; prepared from the best materials, and put up in the most careful manner for home use or transportation. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly supplied.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 229 PEAR Street,
7 1 2m Below Third and Walnut streets.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
William H. Moore, William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon, Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett, George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble, R. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 513 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 29

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 126 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 9 29§
ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency
Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 Cents and Interest.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET,
6 4 3m PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES COUPONS
DUE JULY 1, WANTED.
COUPONS OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
DUE JULY 1,
Taken Same as Government Coupons.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

E. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 6 5 1t 2 31

CLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2§

LEDYARD & BARLOW
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA,
And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

REMOVAL.
ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDIN
No. 109 S. THIRD Street,
Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 1 PHILADELPHIA.

SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.
WORK & MILNE,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
5 6 No. 121 S. THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at office. 7 1 3m

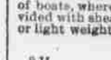
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS,
Philadelphia and New York.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe. 1 2§f

P. S. PETERSON & CO.
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 39 South THIRD Street,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26

LUMBER.
1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 186
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 186
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 186
1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 186
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 186
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 186
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 186
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 186
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 186
1 13 MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.
PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.



PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
8 13 JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

MERRICK & SONS,
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN M. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Hillerr's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 5§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE,
No. 42 North FIFTH Street. 4 1

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 9. No. 36 S. ELEVENTH Street. 5 6

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The building inspectors have ordered the turret and spire of St Clement's Church, at Twentieth and Cherry streets, to be taken down. Although undoubtedly an ornament, it was long since ascertained that, from inattention, bad workmanship, or some other cause, the turret was in an unsafe condition.

—Yesterday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, John McLaughlin, aged fourteen years, while bathing at Dickerson street wharf, was accidentally drowned.

—The residence of Mr. Birch, northwest corner of Erie and Catharine streets, was entered by thieves on Sunday morning or Saturday night, during the absence of the family from the city, by prying open a back window. The house was completely ransacked, beds torn up, closets broken open, and everything in general disarranged.

—Early, yesterday morning, as the Spring Garden Hose Company's ladder truck was returning from a fire in West Philadelphia, it ran down an embankment on Bridge street, near the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, and upset. The following firemen were caught under it and seriously hurt:—William Lewis, George Esher, William Esher, John Dorsey, Hilber Barnes, Henry Cole, John Sharpley, and Miles Sharpless.

—Last night a meeting of the several Conferences of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, for clothing and assisting the poor, was held in the basement of St. Joseph's Church, Willing's alley, and, after the transaction of the usual business, an eloquent address was delivered by Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, as to the life and merits of the late spiritual director of the organization, Rev. F. J. Barbelin, S. J.

—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hall of the United American Mechanics, held therein on Saturday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected to the positions named for the ensuing year:—President, M. N. Caiely, of No. 45; Secretary, John B. Batt, of No. 3; Treasurer, John Krider, of No. 44; Trustees—Henry Deperven, of No. 5; Richard P. Andress, 9; Benjamin F. Brown, 10; Matthias Stemmer, 12; William Reible, 15; William L. Wollerton, 19; David Garman, 29; H. M. Lingerman, 36; A. S. Redstreake, 39; William Yoner, 44; William Wood, 45; George W. Jenkins, 56; Jos. H. Lambert, 70; James Folker, 78; Daniel Shoemaker, of D. C., No. 1. Janitor, Christian Sharer.

—The following persons were admitted to the Hospital yesterday:—Miles Sharpless, aged 20 years, residing at No. 2020 Master street, severely injured about the body. Michael Doyle, aged 30 years, residing at Front and Callowhill streets, injured in the leg, by coming in contact with a snag while bathing at Smith's Island.

—Last evening about 6 o'clock a crowd of men engaged in a quarrel at Smith's Island, during which, it is alleged, Henry Sweeny committed an assault upon special officers Lindsay and Sigmund. Sweeny was arrested and taken to the Union Street Station.

—Yesterday afternoon, at about 2 o'clock, a gang of young men were conducting themselves indecorously on the corner of Front and Vine streets, and Policeman George Blaess, of the Seventh district, ordered them away. Pretending compliance, they betook themselves to an opposite corner of the same street, and were again ordered to remove. This they declined, and behaved rather uncivilly to the officer, who took the most turbulent—John Brown—into custody. He resisted, and his friends also interfered, and a general row ensued. The officer pluckily held his prisoner, and, aided by Policeman William Connell, of the same district, took both Brown and a confederate to the station-house, where they were locked up. On the route the prisoners were several times nearly rescued by a dozen of their companions. Policemen Blaess, however, drew his revolver, and the crowd, finding him a determined man, desisted from their riotous conduct.

—On Saturday afternoon a well-dressed individual entered the banking house of Bioren & Co., Third street, above Walnut, and presented a forged contract warrant of the Highway Department to the amount of $233. A check for the amount, less the discount, was given by the firm. After the man had left the premises the warrant was examined and found to be a forgery. Mr. Bioren at once ran to the bank on which the check was drawn and stopped payment. He also remained there until the institution closed, but the check was not presented. The forger was too sharp for that. On receiving the check he had stepped into an adjoining broker's office and exchanged it for gold.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 136¾.

—Senator Fenton has sailed for Europe.

—The specie shipped to Havana on Saturday was $48,210.

—San Francisco will celebrate the centennial of Humboldt's birth.

—On his return to this country, Mr. Seward will be publicly received at Portland, Oregon.

—Martin Collins was stabbed through the heart in Cincinnati, last night, by Thomas Kinney.

—Bishop Cummings has offended Bishop Whitehouse, of Chicago, by preaching in his diocese.

—It is proposed to hold the next Trans-Continental Railroad Convention at Oswego, New York.

—Walter Brown, of Pittsburg, won the single scull race at the Lachine (Canada East) Regatta, on Saturday.

—The spirit-barrel manufactory of Strass & Rice, at Wilmington, N. C., was burned on Saturday. Loss, $25,000.

—The Congressional Ways and Means Committee are returning east by way of the White Pine silver regions.

—The ferry boat Lincoln was burned in Boston harbor yesterday morning. The passengers were landed safely.

—Upper Three Runs, Barnwell District, South Carolina, has had a political fight, in which two men were killed.

—Charles T. Harvey has commenced litigation to prevent the deeds of the Hempstead Plains being made over to A. T. Stewart.

—Secretary Boutwell has written a letter to Mr. Stokes, the Gubernational candidate in Tennessee, wishing him success in the campaign.

—Sprague has appealed from the judgment of the Court commanding him to pay Amanda Craig $40,000 for breach of promise of marriage.

—The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a communication, calls attention to the fact that the coolie trade is in violation of United States laws.

—Twelve of the crew of the Blue Jacket were picked up, and taken to the Falkland Islands, having in their possession four boxes of gold saved from the wreck.

—Michael Dougherty was shot dead in a cemetery at Memphis yesterday by William Stearns, while preventing the latter from shooting a Mr. Hill, superintendent of the cemetery.

—Another accident has occurred on the Erie Railroad, near Jersey City. Two men, employes of the road, were injured. Cause, a freight train running into a passenger train.

Foreign Affairs.

VIENNA, July 24.—In the Reichsrath the Committee on the Budget has reported against abolishing the embassies at Rome and in the minor European capitals.

MADRID, July 24.—The Government has issued a decree reviving and putting in force the martial laws of April, 1821.

MADRID, July 25.—A fight has occurred near Ciudad Real, between the Carlists, under Savariegies, and the national troops, commanded by General Tornabeti. The former were defeated and dispersed, losing many killed and wounded. Agitation is general throughout the country, but no further hostilities are reported. The citizens here are excited over the news, but there are no indications of disorder.

LONDON, July 24.—Advices from Rio Janeiro to June 26 state that Lopez was in the mountains in a strong position, with five thousand men.

The revolution in Uraguay continued. President Battle had marched into the interior again to meet Carabello, who was at the head of the insurgent forces.

HAVANA, July 24.—General Puello has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Puerto Principe, in which he declares his intention of enforcing De Rodas' policy, summed up in the words "Spain," "Justice," "Morality."

General Latona has left Puerto Principe, and will embark probably for Spain.

The rebels have destroyed a bridge on the Nuevitas Railroad, near Puerto Principe.

HAVANA, July 24.—The Spanish troops, near Baracoa, have captured and shot sixty rebels. The cholera is decreasing at Puerto Principe.

KEY WEST, July 24.—Admiral Hoff, with his flag-ship Contoocook, the gunboat Gettysburg, and the iron-clad Centaur, reached Santiago de Cuba on July 11th.

Great excitement prevailed in the city, the people supposing the squadron coming for the purpose of bombarding the place. On the 12th inst. the American Consul visited the Contoocook and had an interview with Admiral Hoff, and on the 13th the Admiral had an interview with the Governor, and on the following day the visit was returned, when official salutes were exchanged.

Admiral Hoff made a thorough examination of the circumstances attending the murder of American citizens.

The Governor said he could not resist the clamor of the volunteers for their blood, and had consented to their execution, on the ground of Dulce's proclamation declaring filibusters to be pirates.

Admiral Hoff severely condemned their execution without trial, and made a sharp protest.

The Governor agreed to allow prisoners to be tried in future, but orders have been issued to the Spaniards not to bring in prisoners hereafter, but to kill them on the spot. The squadron left Santiago de Cuba on July 16th, and arrived here yesterday.

—The Presbyterian chaplain of Spike Island Government Prison in Ireland reports to the directors of convict prisons in that country that a few of the oldest of the convicts, and those coming from the furthest North, came to him with a request that in the praises of God he would use only the Psalms of David, and not introduce hymns, which they objected to as not being inspired. It so happened that the convicts who led the singing liked to have some hymns, and as the chaplain was favorable to their partial use himself, he persuaded the objectors to yield, and the singing of both psalms and hymns now goes on harmoniously. He adds that this introduction within the walls of a prison of a vexed question well known outside of them evinces more thought about religion than some people would give convicts credit for. If the Spike Island convicts had shown the same reverence for inspired writing before their incarceration as they now show, they would have saved themselves much trouble and the country much expense.

—A very good move in educational matters is reported from France. By a recent arrangement on the part of the Minister of Education, M. Duruy, on the one hand, and the authorities of certain German States on the other hand, a regular exchange of German and French students in training for professorships at public schools will hence forth take place between the two countries. While the Germans will finish their education chiefly with regard to French at French seminaries, the young French students are to be admitted free of all expense to the benefits of German colleges for a certain number of years.

—It is gratifying to find that during the early period of the Papacy there existed a Pope whose humility was as remarkable as the high pretensions of his later successors. We reproduce a translation from an inscription set up by Damasus, Pope of Rome, which was found some years ago broken into 120 fragments. It is in honor of certain saints and martyrs, and was found near a crypt where they are buried in the Via Appia. It runs as follows:—

"Here, if you would know, is heaped together a whole crowd of holy ones. The honored sepulchres enclose the bodies of the saints. Their noble souls the Palace of Heaven has taken to itself. Here lie the companions of Xystus, who bear away the trophies from the enemy. Here a number of elders who guard the altars of Christ. Here is buried the priest who long lived in peace. Here the holy confessors whom Greece sent us. Here lie youths and boys, old men and their chaste offspring, who chose for the better part to keep their own virgin chastity. Here, I, Damasus, confess I wished to lay my bones, but I feared to disturb the holy ashes of the saints."

To the genuine hagiologist so much anonymous saintship is, we are free to confess, a little irritating. It reminds us of the unfortunate accident which occurred at the Escurial on its capture by the French, when the innumerable nails, teeth, thumbs, jaw and thigh-bones, and other fragments of saints and martyrs, which till then had been kept separate, carefully labelled and docketed, were thrown into one hideous jumble, in which state they have remained ever since. Any one, therefore, who is anxious to revere any part of the body, however obscure or insignificant, of his or her patron saint, is obliged to go in for blindly adoring the whole mass of relics, in the hope that the blessed fragment more particularly aimed at may be stil included in the heap. One, however, perhaps the most priceless gem of all, has unquestionably been lost, for nothing is now known of tha gorgeous specimen of archang elic plumage, a feather from Gabriel's wing, six feet long, which the author of "Vathek" saw there in the year 1780. We tremble to think what may become of the remainder of these inestimable treasures in these degenerate days of toleration and liberty in Spain.

—A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, who visited the Suez Canal in the middle of May, gives an interesting account of the works in progress along the line. Personal inspection made him a believer for the first time in the canal as "a really great achievement," especially when he saw the waters of the Mediterranean rushing past him in a strong current 150 feet broad into the Bitter Lakes. Already the water let in through the *deversoir* near Serapeum has flooded the basin of the lakes into a good depth, but a vast quantity more must yet be introduced before the lakes are raised to the level of the canal. "In point of fact," he writes, "the whole country must be covered with water before the desired level is reached and the embankment can be cut away. M. Lavalley proposes to bring the Red Sea into the aid of the Mediterranean in order to accomplish the work, and has fixed the 1st of October as the date for effecting communication between the two seas. But the works at Chalouf will certainly not be completed at that date, or for some time after it; and I observe that the contractor has ingeniously provided a loophole of escape for himself by proposing to cut through the bank of the canal at the head of the Suez lagoons, several miles from the entrance to the channel, and so let the water into the Bitter Lakes from this side by a fresh *deversoir*. This will certainly be one mode of establishing through communication; but I need not say that it will be a quite different thing from the opening of the canal for the navigation of heavy ships." Ismailia is a charming little town, but "it makes one smile to hear every man talk of it as likely to supersede Alexandria." There is no port yet in Lake Timsah, much less any trade, but it is a pleasant place for bathing, and in one respect, at least, it is already in advance of some parts nearer home—there are regulations that every bather shall wear a full dress in the morning, though in the evening he may be allowed to go into the water with a "simple calecon." The canal at El-Giair is very narrow, and to make bad worse, instead of running in a straight line, through some blunder on the part of the engineers, it describes "a regular corkscrew curve, presenting very awkward points for a big ship to steer round." The navigation of the canal from Ismailia to Port Said is perfectly free all the way for river boats of a light draught of water, but dredges are constantly at work deepening the channel. After reading the foregoing account, it seems very uncertain whether the canal will be open for navigation at the time fixed by M. de Lesseps. We observe that the *Independance Belge*, on the authority of a letter from Paris, states that the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy have declined the Egyptian Viceroy's invitation; and it is doubted whether the Empress of the French will honor the occasion with her presence.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4'50	MOON RISES	9'14
SUN SETS	6'29	HIGH WATER	4'30

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

European	Liverpool	Quebec	July 10
Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos	July 13
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	July 14
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	July 14
Prussian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 15
Europa	Glasgow	New York	July 16
China	Liverpool	New York	July 17
C. of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	July 17
Germania	Havre	New York	July 17
Bellona	London	New York	July 17
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos	July 20
Hermann	Southampton	New York	July 20
Erin	Liverpool	New York	July 21
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	July 21
C of Washington	Liverpool	New York	July 22
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 23

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	July 27
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	July 27
Paraguay	New York	London	July 27
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	July 28
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	July 28
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	July 29
Rhein	New York	Bremen	July 29
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	July 31
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	July 31
City of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	July 31
C of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 7
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

City of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz	July 26
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	July 29
Columbia	New York	Havana	July 29
Arispena	New York	Aspinwall	July 31

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. schr Navita, Ford, Londonderry, N. S., E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Pearl, Williams, Alexandria, Va., David Cooper.
Schr Lizzie, Mayhew, New York, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Cyrus Fossett, Harding, Salem, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr A. E. Sailord, Powell, Providence, John Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr Albert Lawrence, Ober, Bangor, George S. Repplier.
Schr M. H. Stockham, Cortery, Providence, do.
Schr E. Edwards, Sumers, Providence, do.
Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, Providence, do.
Schr D. Collins, Townsend, Boston, do.
Schr S. & M. D. Scull, Steelman, Chelsea, do.
Schr Oriole, Baker, Portland, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Merryman, 70 days from Oporto, with salt, wine, etc., to Jose de Bessa Guimarnes.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Br. ship Progress, Simons, 50 days from Alicante via Gibraltar, with fruit and old iron to Peter Wright & Sons.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Alice Lea, Foster, 15 days from Turk's Island, with salt and 8 passengers to Wm. Bumm & Son—vessel to Workman & Co.
Brig James Davis, Stowers, 11 days from Bangor, with lates to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr John A. Griffin, Foster, from Charleston, with mdse. to captain. Was ashore on Tinicum bar, as before reported, but got off without damage, after discharging part of her cargo.
Schr Neptune's Bride, Crowell, 3 days from New York, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracey, 1 day from Indian river, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Zouave, Short, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr W. S. Mason, Lacey, 2 days from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & MCMAHONS BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 24.—Six barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

L. B. Fortier, with grain, for Philadelphia.
H. C. King, with soda ash, for Philadelphia and Wilmington.
C. V. Houghton, with glue stock, for Philadelphia.
Cascadella, with flour, for Philadelphia.
M. A. Loughney, with wheat, for New Brunswick.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 24.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

C. Holgate; D. Robinson; Sarah Hummel; J. J. Wolcott; E. E. Greenman; Moscow; W. F. Hamilton; Otranto; W. Petrie; G. C. Satterlee; Myrtle; C. Terrence; and Idaho, all with coal, for New York.

Ospray, with coal, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, July 26.—The barge N. Bottsford, with wheat, for New York, left Saturday night.

American Boy, with sand, for Baltimore, leaves to-day.

L. S. C.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., July 23.—Schr Paugussot, from Philadelphia for Georgetown, D. C., is at the Breakwater. Wind N., and light.

July 23, P. M.—Barque Meta, from Philadelphia for Stettin, went to sea yesterday, and schr Daylight, from Boston for Philadelphia, passed in.

Brig Louis C. Madeira, from Zaza, and schr Izetta, from Porto Rico, at the Breakwater for orders, have been ordered to Philadelphia.

LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Asia, Windehorst, hence, off the Lighthouse, Bremerhaven 9th inst.

Ship Stadacona, Cassidy, hence, at St. John, N. B., 23d instant.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wakeley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah yesterday.

Steamship Utility, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 23d inst.

Steamship James S. Green, Vance, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 23d inst.

Barque Castries, which arrived at Aspinwall 8th ult. from Philadelphia, was condemned and sold by auction at the former port for $525. She sailed from Aspinwall 14th inst. for New York.

Barque Trovatore, Blanchard, hence, at Boston 24th inst.

Barque Jehu, Crowell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Girgenti 4th inst.

Barque Abraham Skalle, Gregersen, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 12th inst.

Barque Marion, Williams, hence for Hamburg, was off Scilly 5th inst.

Brig Cyprus, Gyle, hence, at Malaga 6th inst.

Brig Aquila, Feasconra, hence, at Hamburg 9th inst.

Brig Thomas Walter, Robinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nevis 10th inst.

Brig Annandale, Warren, hence, at Boston 24th inst.

Brig Wenonah, from Wentworth, N. S., via St. John, N. B. (where she put in leaky), for Philadelphia, put into Portland A. M. 24th inst., leaky.

Brig Minnie Miller, Anderson, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 22d inst.

Schr Jamestown, Rogers, hence for Boston, at New York 24th inst.

Schrs Morning Light, Robin Hood, and Edw. Ewing, hence, at Norwich 22d inst.

Schr Adolph Hugel, Adams, for Philadelphia, was leading at Charleston 23d inst.

Schrs J. P. Armitage, Edwards; F. R. Snow, Edwards; and A. S. Simpson, Chivers, hence, at Norfolk 23d inst.

Schrs Lizzie Raymond, Lord, for Norwich; John Crockford, Davis, for do.; and Caroline and Cornelia, for Fall River, all from Philadelphia, at New York 23d inst.

Schrs Fannie M. Johnson, Sparks, from Bridgeport, and Collins, Collins, from Port Jefferson, both for Philadelphia, at New York 23 inst.

Schrs Margaret Reinhart, Hand, and William Slater, Watts, hence, at Newburyport 23d inst.

Schr Lizzie Frambes sailed from Newburyport 23d inst. for Philadelphia via Horton's Point.

Schr J. H. Perry, Kelly, hence, at New Bedford 22d inst., and was up to return.

Schr V. McCabe, Pickup, hence, at New Haven 22d inst.

Schr Martha, Smith, and Lizzie Maul, Buehler, hence, at Salem 22d inst.

Schr Mary G. Collins, Endicott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 22d inst.

Schr Abbe Bursley, Bearse, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 23d inst.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 21 2m*

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 15

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at

ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
No. 20 S. NINTH Street.

2 6m

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE WORLD.

THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICERS:

CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
JAY COOKE, Philadelphia, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Philadelphia, Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Philadelphia, Assistant Medical Director.

This Company issued in the first TEN MONTHS of its existence

5395 POLICIES,

INSURING

$15,142,800.

This Company affords to its Policy-Holders

PERFECT SECURITY

By its Cash paid-up Capital of One Million Dollars, and guarantees to the insured, by its

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM

LARGE DIVIDENDS IN ARVANCE,

OR A REVERSIONARY DIVIDEND OF 100 PER CENT. BY ITS

RETURN PREMIUM PLAN.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

General Agents for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

8 8 B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.—The estate of CHARLES W. CHURCHMAN, deceased.—The Auditors appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Eliza Churchman, John Welsh, William Rotch Wistar, and Charles J. Churchman, Executors of the last Will and Testament of CHARLES W. CHURCHMAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, the 20th day of July instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 118 S. SIXTH Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia.

7 8 m5t EGBERT K. NICHOLS, Auditor.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—EASTERN DISTRICT of Pennsylvania, ss., at Philadelphia, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM H. CARY, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. A. W. RAND,

7 12 m3t No. 124 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—EASTERN DISTRICT of Pennsylvania, ss., at Philadelphia, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ISAIAH ALDRICH and JONES YERKES, both of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said District. A. W. RAND,

7 12 m3t No. 124 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 3 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS,

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and No. 818 WALNUT Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT

In quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.

4 29 2m MERCHANT & CO., Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.

HAMILTON & GOODFELLOW,

3 16 6m No. 46 S. TENTH Street.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL

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No. 35 South THIRD Street,

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General Agents for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

8 8 B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

CHAMPION SAFES.

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building, and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.

Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,

No. 251 BROADWAY, New York.

HERRING & CO., Chicago.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.

More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.

Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROTED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at low prices. 4 17 4pif

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.

A solid, safe, and reliable Company.

Assets over two million dollars ($2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing.

MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000.

Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are vited to examine the literature of the Company, whicl may be had at the Philadelphia office,

Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Streets

6 8 thstu3m B. K. ESLER, General Agent.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS.

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET,

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

AND

No. 432 WALNUT STREET,

(Penn Building)

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 1 26

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
Business Agent and Treasurer...JOSEPH D. MURPHY

MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
Engagement of the world-renowned
"BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,"
The head and front of similar organizations in America, under the personal direction of
MR. DAN BRYANT,
who will appear each evening in several of his
ORIGINAL SPECIALTIES,
In conjunction with
Messrs. UNSWORTH, EUGENE, G. W. GRIFFIN, MR. DAVE REED,
And sixteen other finished artists, in their
ETHOPIAN SOIREES and BURLESQUE OPERAS.
Prices as usual.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Box office open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. 7 26

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 31, at 11 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, August 7, at 1 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, August 10, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers forwar

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1869.

THE SLAUGHTER OF AMERICANS IN CUBA.

That the Spaniards who are attempting to subdue the Cuban insurrection are not men who are capable of appreciating or understanding magnanimity and impartial justice is certain. They belong to the very worst classes of Spain, and they regard Cuba as a rich prize that belongs to them for purposes of plunder. It has ever been the theory since Columbus discovered America, that the New World was valuable not as an empire, but as a mine from which the mother country could draw wealth. The colonists who settled permanently in the Spanish provinces ere long were considered on much the same footing as the aboriginal inhabitants: they were allowed no voice or vote in the management of their affairs, and they were ground under foot by rapacious officials, whose only idea was to fill their own pockets at all hazards. It is this unscrupulous and irresponsible class that make up the volunteer forces who practically control the Spanish fortunes in Cuba at this moment. Those men, cruel as they are rapacious, having once tasted blood, are like tigers, who will not be satisfied unless their murderous propensities are pandered to. Their desire for slaughter is only second to their love of gain, and when they can vent their cruelty on no one else, they turn on their own leaders as fiercely as they do on their natural enemies. These men are totally unable to understand the neutral position of the United States Government; and the lack of a sufficient naval force in the Cuban waters to protect our interests, with the detention of the various expeditions fitted out at our ports in aid of the patriots, have been construed as indications of favor on our part towards the Spanish party, and it has doubtless encouraged them to perpetuate outrages that they otherwise would not have dared to attempt.

It is a satisfaction to know that we have now a sufficiently imposing naval force, under a judicious commander, who will doubtless make the name of the United States respected by the Spanish authorities. On the 13th instant Admiral Hoff had an interview with the Governor at Santiago de Cuba in reference to the execution of certain American citizens. Three men were shot by the Spanish authorities without the pretense of a trial, and some of them it is known were not on the island with any hostile intentions. In reply to the Admiral's demands for an explanation, the Governor gave as an excuse that he was unable to resist the clamors of the volunteers for blood, but promised that in future prisoners should be tried. It is said, however, that as soon as the squadron had left the place, orders were issued not to bring in any prisoners, but to kill them on the spot. It is certainly the duty of our Government, for the present; at least, to preserve a strict neutrality: and American citizens who join filibustering parties will have to run all the risks. At the same time, we have a right to demand that our citizens at least shall be proved guilty before a proper tribunal before the Spaniards are allowed to wreak their vengeance on them. The town of Santiago de Cuba was thrown into a paroxysm of fright by the advent of the American squadron, and a little wholesome terror of American power will have much effect in making the Spaniards carry on warfare in a civilized manner. At the same time it is necessary for them to know that we are in earnest, and that the continuance of American neutrality will, in a very great measure, depend upon their own behavior. The statement of the Governor is a confession of his inability to control his subordinates, and an acknowledgment that the real representatives of Spanish authority in Cuba are irresponsible bands of ruffians, who recognize no law but their own brutal instincts. On this account Admiral Hoff ought to be allowed a large discretion in the discharge of his duties, so that he may act promptly when there shall be occasion for him to interfere between the Spaniards and their victims.

JOHN CHINAMAN.

The importance of a knowledge of the characteristics of John Chinaman increases with the probabilities of his emigration into every portion of the country. That he possesses some qualities which, under proper regulations, will prove eminently useful, cannot be doubted; but, like the rest of mankind, vices and weaknesses are strangely intermingled with his virtues, and we can scarcely expect to secure the services of an embodiment of human perfection for the small sum of twelve dollars a month. As domestic servants they have given great satisfaction on the Pacific coast. They appear to possess what has practically become a lost art among the servants on the Atlantic seaboard, the capacity of obeying instructions literally and faithfully, and of doing exactly what they are told to do exactly in the manner prescribed by the lady of the household. After a Chinaman is told to scrub a floor, wash dishes, or make a bed in a particular way, he gladdens the heart of a tidy housekeeper by his unvarying adherence to his instructions. Some of the California matrons find it difficult to overcome the repugnance to their employment as cooks which is inspired by the reports of a Chinese fancy for peculiar diet which from time to time have been disseminated in this country; and it must be confessed that the prospect of having rats, mice, or bird's nests served up as disguised dainties is by no means agreeable to a fastidious American. In justice to the Chinese it should be said, however, that, where this prejudice has been overcome, they have astonished and delighted their employers by their skill and economy in preparing palatable and wholesome food. Nor is this result surprising when we remember that cookery is almost esteemed as a science in China, and that a careful writer on that country expresses, as the result of his observations, the opinion that they occupy in cookery a position above the English and only below the French. They eat many strange articles, but they are guiltless of wasteful extravagance and the destruction of the better qualities of good food which is constantly occurring in nearly all American kitchens. The Chinese are almost universally addicted to the use of opium, but this serves as an effective substitute for tobacco and ardent spirits; and while they no doubt shorten their lives by the use of their favorite stimulant, they do not suffer their love for it to interfere in any way with their daily labors.

As the Chinaman appears fully competent to furnish a good day's work for small wages, it is not surprising that he has rapidly grown in favor among the employers of the Pacific coast, and that he is gradually working his way Eastward in spite of the antagonism of those whose whole grand aim is to secure high wages for a small amount of negligent work. The nation will be disposed to welcome and protect those who can help to develop its resources. It is reported, however, that the natural cunning and greed of the Chinaman crop out fearfully when he becomes an office-holder in his native land, and that he manages by fraud and extortion to plunder the natives in a manner that would even astonish the Row officers of Philadelphia or the operators of the whisky ring. A strict embargo should be established against Chinamen of this description. We may need lessons in cookery, industry, or economy, but angels and ministers of grace defend us against the introduction of any new tricks of plundering officials!

THE ROW OFFICES.

The exorbitant fees of the Row officers is one of the most powerful incentives to corruption, violence, and rascality in the partisan conventions of this city. When we consider the nature of the power exercised by the delegates who are selected to nominate candidates for Sheriff, Recorder of Deeds, City Treasurer, Register of Wills, etc., we need not be at all astonished at the disgraceful character of their proceedings. The men who seek these offices are frequently, if not generally, of a low grade of intellect and capacity, who openly aim at plundering their fellow-citizens, not merely by obtaining the legal fees, which far exceed a just compensation for the service rendered, but by fraudulent extortion. The delegates to the City or County Conventions practically decide who shall exercise this privilege; and as no special capacity except greed and unscrupulousness is required, their choice is unrestricted, and their decision is usually dictated by base and degrading influences. Bargain and corruption, bribery and favoritism, fraud and force, are the main agents employed, under the direction and manipulation of the insidious "rings" which rule the city. These rings are in themselves evils of no small magnitude, for the active and energetic spirits they cement together by the cohesive power of public plunder exert a most degrading influence over every ramification of municipal government.

Moderate salaries should be substituted for the prevailing fees and percentages; and if this change was effected, the offices would be filled by better men, who would do better work at less cost to the public. The custom of pouring fortunes into the pockets of the scheming politicians who acquire these positions is not only unjust and oppressive, but it demoralizes the whole domain of local politics by stimulating into activity and prominence the worst elements of society. In the departments at Washington, men who receive a salary of three or four thousand dollars per annum faithfully discharge duties which are infinitely more important and intricate than those which our Row officials charge from twenty to forty or fifty thousand dollars for neglecting; and the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States receive, pay out, and faithfully account for hundreds of millions of dollars without receiving a tithe of the compensation awarded to City Treasurers. One of the most essential preliminaries to a successful reform movement is to be found in the direction we have indicated. While we continue to throw the shield of law over the present system of extravagant compensation for one species of public service, the rings will always endeavor to secure not only these lawful prizes, but to invent other methods for enriching their favorites at the expense of the public.

MORE WAX.

Sloanaker, the celebrated wax-works man, has written another epistle. The Count Von Bismark, to whom he addressed his last, has, we regret to say, not yet found time to indite a suitable reply. For this reason the "Judge" found it necessary to address himself to some one else, and he pitched upon the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, propounding to him certain queries in his capacity as "Attorney of the Southwestern Distillery Association." This "Southwestern Distillery Association" appears to be a gigantic concern, in proof of which it controls not less than forty different distilleries, and, what is still more to the point, rejoices in the possession of the "Judge" as its attorney. People who know the "Judge" as well as he is known in this latitude will be inclined to sympathize with the "Southwestern Distillery Association," upon which has fallen a greater burden of affliction, in the shape of the "Judge," than is generally meted out to the manufacturers of the ardent, even in this their day of sore afflictions. In this connection, we should like to know if the patent butter machine in which the "Judge" was recently interested has proved a dead failure.

RATIONAL ADVICE.

The President, it is reported, devotes the livelong day at Long Branch to a perusal of the New York papers. This fact, if fact it be, is highly important. It shows that Long Branch is about the dullest place for a summer resort that is to be found on the Atlantic coast. Why can't the Branchers get up a military excitement of some sort, as was done at Cape May? Now that the war is over, nothing appears to afford his Excellency more intense and proper enjoyment than witnessing the evolutions of militiamen. "The troops" invariably "receive their old commander with cheers," which is as creditable to "the troops" as it is gratifying to the "old commander." It is true that we have seen quite enough of war, and are dead in earnest when we cry "Let us have peace!' But these frisky militiamen, albeit so enthusiastic in the presence of "their old commander," are the most peaceable fellows in the world. Their slumbers are not even disturbed by visions of war; and the idea of fighting is as far removed from their waking thoughts as it is foreign to the wishes of the whole country just at present. If New York had sent her famous "Seventh" down to the Branch, instead of up into the country, President Grant would have been afforded a far more rational amusement than that of devoting the dog-days to a perusal of the New York papers. But if the people at the Branch are bent and determined upon boring the President to death in this fashion, we would advise him to forsake that locality, and betake himself to Atlantic City. Our Fire Zouaves will be down there in a few days, and he will find these "troops" quite as ready to "receive their old commander with cheers" as as were the Grey Reserves when in camp at the Cape.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A REVOLUTION.

It appears that the leaven of the revolution which overturned the Spanish Bourbons has not as yet penetrated the Western extremity of the Iberian peninsula. It is stated that a Scotchman doing business in Oporto has been sentenced to six years' banishment from Portugal by the Government of that country, for the simple offense of proclaiming Protestant doctrines to the members of his own household. This manifestation of bigotry is entirely opposed to the spirit of the age. In every other section of Europe, except Rome itself, the intolerant spirit of the middle ages has been replaced by comparative freedom of conscience. Bismark and Von Beust together have regenerated Austria, and Serrano and Castelar have regenerated Spain, whereby the two great strongholds of bigotry have been entirely overthrown. Dom Luis, the present ruler of Portugal, has the reputation of being an enlightened and liberal-minded monarch, but if such iniquities as that just referred to can be perpetrated, even with his tacit consent, he enjoys a reputation quite the reverse of what he deserves. A golden opportunity is now afforded him to make his mark in history. If he should refuse or neglect to embrace the opportunity, the old story of the Bourbon downfall may have a counterpart close at hand before the lapse of many years.

The Poetry of Official Life.—The New York *Herald* has unearthed a poet in the Custom House of that city who wishes to resign his position because of conscientious political scruples. Barnum should secure this man and re-enter the show business without delay. Joyce Heth, the Mermaid, the Woolly Horse, the What-is-it? and the bogus Gorilla were comparatively tame as curiosities by the side of this conscientious politician. If Collector Grinnell should not prove so hard-hearted as to refuse to accept his resignation, we should be pleased to have him pass a few weeks in this city immediately after his conscientious scruples are satisfied. We should be delighted with the opportunity to introduce him to Messrs. Stokes, Adaire, Davis, Bunn, Cloud, and Hong, who are utterly deficient in his most remarkable quality—that of conscientious scruples against the holding of office—but whose cases might not be entirely hopeless if they were permitted to view with their own eyes the poetical marvel of the New York Custom House.

"Let us Have Peace!"—A very affecting story is going the rounds of the press concerning the manner in which Millard Fillmore and Thurlow Weed were recently reconciled to each other, after having been at loggerheads for ever so many years. We are glad to see that these two venerable persons fully realize the injunctions of Scripture, but why should the public be troubled with an account of their peacemaking? It is of about as much importance to the world at large, and especially to the world of politics, as the friendly embrace of a couple of well-preserved fossils of the Carboniferous period, after an earnest but unsuccessful effort at swallowing each other.

Wagner, the musician of the future, should be looked after. The people of the present age are quite incapable of withstanding the torture of a style of harmony which belongs to the forty-fourth century. A celebrated German tenor, it is said, was driven to commit suicide by participating in the rehearsals of a fantastical operatic effusion by Wagner, entitled *Tristan and Isolde*, and now comes a report from Munich that a famous pianist has been driven to madness by the same intolerable affair. If the suppression of Wagner is at all possible, it ought to be effected at all hazards.

THE CITY DEMOCRACY.

On Saturday the card of Mr. Joseph N. Peirsol appeared in The Evening Telegraph. It is a document full of plain talking, and reveals some curious manipulations of the inner wires so sacredly concealed from the eyes of the profane multitude, and so adroitly pulled by the managers when an unanimous bawl of assent is needed from the delegates in convention. This unusual complication has some points of interest to the meek public. It matters but little to us as Republicans whether these conflicting elements are reconciled or not, as our standard bearer, Mr. Joseph F. Marcer will unquestionably be elected next fall to the office in contest. We present the subject as a trustworthy indication of the disorganized condition of the Democracy in this city, and as a fair sample of the inevitable disintegration it is experiencing throughout the country.

Two days after the City Democratic Convention adjourned, Mr. Peirsol, who was not declared nominated for City Treasurer, addressed a note to Mr. S. Gross Fry, who was declared nominated, politely reminding him of the facts that the convention was organized in violation of the rules, and that violence and fraud pervaded its entire session. He asked for nothing but an honestly-conducted convention, and appealed to the nominee for a redress of these outrages by a reassembling of the convention.

Mr. Fry, two days afterwards, found leisure to escape from his onerous and responsible duties as President of the Spruce and Pine Streets Railway Company, to reply with the requisite air of indignation. He disclaimed all knowledge of the facts alleged, and declined to waste the time of the delegates simply to gratify the whims and caprices of aspirants for public favor.

In answer to this laudable gush of rhetoric, Mr. Peirsol publishes six affidavits of delegates to the City Convention, with detailed specifications of the points in complaint. Daniel F. Kelly, delegate from the Fourth division of the Twenty-first ward, swears that on the ballot for City Treasurer a young man voted for Mr. Fry upon the calling of the names of himself, his brother, from the Seventh division of the Eighteenth ward, and Robert Hickey, from the Seventh division of the Twenty-eighth Ward. And he further declares that, although Enoch W. C. Greene, President, and John Robbins, Jr., Secretary, personally knew him, they refused his vote on the plea that it had been recorded. George Stahl, delegate from the Third division of the Thirteenth ward, swears the convention was not conducted fairly; that it was unsafe to vote as one chose; that the names of himself and George W. Schriver, from the First division of the Thirteenth ward, were voted upon by others for Fry; that while the Peirsol delegates were consulting in the rear of the room, the Fry delegates voted upon their names; that the convention was conducted by a mob of outsiders, and was unfair from beginning to end. John McSheeley, delegate from the Ninth division of the Second ward, swears he saw men on one ballot vote five or six times for Fry, many of whom were not delegates; that he never witnessed such a corrupt convention; that the Peirsol delegates were ill-treated and their votes often disregarded; and that he believes Peirsol would have been nominated on a fair ballot. James S. Watson, delegate from the Sixth division of the Twentieth ward, swears that it was a common occurrence for men to vote on names not their own, and that his name was thus responded to although he was within ten feet of the tellers.

George W. Schriver, delegate from the First division of the Thirteenth ward, swears that men who were not delegates voted six or seven times for Fry, one of them upon his own name; that the convention was unfair from the beginning; and that had it been conducted fairly Peirsol would have been nominated. F. H. Deal, delegate from the Seventh precinct of the Twenty-third ward, swears that his name was noted upon for Fry, and that he saw others treated likewise.

In corroboration of these affidavits Mr. Peirsol gives a protest signed by one hundred and sixty-one delegates, constituting a decided majority of the convention, declaring that convention to have been organized and conducted in violation of the Democratic rules, and asking the Chairman of the City Executive Committee to have the convention reconvened at an early day. Mr. Peirsol justly characterizes the manner of the convention as scandalous, the frauds as unblushing, and the protest as a thing unparalleled in the history of political conventions. The City Executive Committee having been appealed to fruitlessly, he turns for redress to the people. He grounds his claim upon a proposition that shows his consciousness of an invincible integrity, and pleads his cause with an argument that scarcely another in his place would dare to use. He says he has "acted thus far as an humble but consistent Democrat, who 'asks for nothing but what is right, and will submit to nothing that is wrong.'"

The only semblance of reparation doled out by the Executive Committee comes in the shape of a convention to revise the rules governing the Democratic party, which is to assemble to-morrow morning, to receive the genial and copious hospitalities of the Democratic Association of Pennsylvania. Either the chucking of this poor pittance, or the ominous protest of the majority of delegates, or probably both, disturbed the placid repose of Mr. T. Gross Fry in his "musings with the universe," "by the deep sea, and music in its roar;" and from Cape May he energetically despatched a telegram on Saturday to Colonel Greene. He mildly requested that the City Convention, if possible, be reconvened, that his nomination may not be tainted with the slightest doubt of regularity and fairness. The old adage says, "Procrastination is the thief of time;" and Mr. Fry must either plead a "Rip Van Winkle" slumber, despite the increase in the price of horse feed, or else be considered a receiver of that purloined article. Colonel Greene, however, comes handsomely to his relief, and regretfully assures him that a special meeting of the City Convention requires the written request of one-fifth of the whole number of delegates; his duty and pleasure require a compliance with this rule. Thus, matters remain considerably mixed up, with fair indications of a free fight all around.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT STREET.
The Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held next MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Reports from the Delegates to the International Convention at Portland.
Question for Discussion—"Is the United States subject to the same process of decay as were the Nations of Antiquity?"
Vocal and Instrumental Music.
The public are invited. 7 24 2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4f

☞ U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. 5 12f

☞ JOSE POEY,
Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladado su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 1817, donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la manana y de 3 a 6 de tarde,
DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

☞ FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT,
R. KNOX MILLER.
7 14 12t

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 tf

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26

☞ THE MOST PROMINENT UPHOLsterers throughout the country are loud in their praises of Elastic Sponge as a substitute for hair and feathers. Cheapness, non-liability to pack, cleanliness, health, and comfort are among a few of the advantages claimed for the Elastic Sponge. 8 3mwf

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. $ 27mwf

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, *clear of taxes*, from the profits of the six months ending June 30, 1869, payable on and after August 2 proximo, when the Transfer Books will be reopened.
7 21 11t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

☞ THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
On and after August 2, 1869, the Stockholders of the above Companies of July 15, 1869, are entitled to a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable at No. 111 LIBERTY Street, New York, or No. 206 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
RICHARD STOCKTON,
Trenton, July 19, 1869. Treasurer.
7 21 11t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer books of this company will be closed on Thursday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 23.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.
has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 8th of July next. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
7 1 26t Treasurer.

$25,000—MOBILE, ALA.—A GENTLEman desirous of retiring from business will sell his interest in one of largest and oldest established hardware houses in Mobile, comprising one-third of the whole business. To a person wishing to engage in a lucrative business in the South, this offers an excellent opportunity. Address HARDWARE, "Evening Telegraph" office. 7 22 12t

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 PINE Street, New York, offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay Seven Per Cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant, the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation NOW EARNS MORE THAN ENOUGH NET INCOME TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE NEW LOAN. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps, and Ciiculars furnished on application.

We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, and offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.

TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
NO. 309 WALNUT STREET,
7 24 smwlmrp PHILADELPHIA.

MARVIN'S
Patent Alum and Dry Plaster
FIRE-PROOF SAFES
ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled
Please send for a catalogue to
MARVIN & CO.,
NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA,
No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p
SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE ON JULY 27.
VERY ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT
AND
POINTED STONE MANSION,
STONE CARRIAGE HOUSE, BARN, ETC. ETC.,
CORNER OF
OAK LANE AND JENKINTOWN ROAD.
This place is only seven miles from the city, near Oak Lane Station, contains 5 acres of land, fruit and ornamental trees, and is well-known as one of the most elegant residences near Philadelphia. Terms Cash.
Billiard Table, Pictures by foreign masters, etc., at Private Sale.
Photograph and all particulars in catalogue at
M. THOMAS & SONS', Auctioneers,
7 22 thsm2t Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

NEW SPICED SALMON,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmwt PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND
PEOPLE
OUT OF TOWN

A voice from the ocean
Comes up to the town,
"Ho! folks in the city!
You'd better come down!

"Come down and be merry,
Come down, for it's grand,
How we're frisking about
In the surf and the sand!"

See the thousands and thousands
Of folks at the shore,
But there's room in abundance
For some thousands more.

Why look ye so happy,
Ye jolly folks all?
"WE'VE PURCHASED OUR CLOTHING
AT GREAT BROWN HALL."

That's enough to make a man
HAPPY,
Whether he goes to the sea-side, or stays at
HOME.
To be happy, either at home or abroad,
BUY SUMMER CLOTHING
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA
AND
New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is offered at
NINETY AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.
The Canal of this Company is 106 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.
Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [7 1 1m4p
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 4

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB
HERRING'S PATENT
FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.
PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few menth ago.
From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.
That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.
Respectfully yours,
6 18 4p J. BALSBACH, Agent.

REMOVAL.
T. W. & M. BROWN & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE,
Nos. 311 and 313 CHESNUT Street,
7 16 fmwf4p PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA.

A Terrific Hurricane at Calcutta—Bursting of the Rain Monsoon—Drouth, Famine, and Death the Result.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Calcutta under date of June 11, gives the following graphic description of a recent hurricane:—

On Wednesday, the 9th, the city and surrounding country were swept by a hurricane for some twenty hours. About sunset on the previous day the high wind and rapid fall of the barometer, both in the Meteorological Reporter's Office and at Saugor Island, led to the belief that a cyclone was passing over Bengal along the usual track, which is between north-northeast and north-northwest. Only three weeks before, on the 16th of May, a cyclone had thus passed, doing little hurt to Calcutta, but so violent to the eastward that the Jessore district was wasted, and the mail steamer Cheduba has not since been heard of. About 4 A. M. on the 9th it became apparent that we were in for a hurricane of no ordinary violence, and the gusts of wind increased in force up to between 10 and 11, when they averaged 50 pounds to the square foot, went up as high as 65 pounds, or 114 miles an hour. Few merchants and officials were able to reach their offices, while their native employes could not attempt to do so. One of the daily papers had two printers and the other three. The roof of the Lock Hospital fell in, killing two women and wounding nine others. Trees were blown down, brick houses were injured, and huts were generally levelled with the ground, wherever they were not sheltered. The shipping rode out with few casualties, but cargo boats were swept away, and some lives mus have been lost. The tide was unusually high. The squalls continued till toward midnight, accompanied by heavy rain. At least eight inches fell. Great as the violence and injury have been, they are nothing to our experience of 1864 and 1867. In the latter year I had to barricade with heavy tables the windows of a house on the south bank of the Hooghly; and even then three were blown in. Port Canning suffered, but less than before. Barrackpore seems to have escaped cheaply. The only crop which has suffered is that of the plantain trees, and the pau leaf, which is chewed with the betel nut. The leaf is grown on elevated sites, under close wicker-work roofs, to keep out the sun. In the course of a six-mile drive along the Grand Trunk Road, at some distance from Calcutta, I found these erections in almost every case prostrate. Not a plantain tree stood. Young and very exposed trees had yielded, and in some cases the road was impassable until the axe has been applied. As to the poor people's huts, none had survived, unless when under the lee of thick trees. Deep tanks which were empty the day before were filled to overflowing by the rain and drainage from the road, and the greater part of the district near Serampore, which was inundated last year, was under water. As the storm came during the day, the people were more cheerful than in 1867, and to-day the sun is out, converting Bengal into a vast vapor bath, so that the damage is being rapidly repaired with bamboos and mud. Mr. Blanford, the Meteorological Reporter, is of opinion that the course of the cyclone was from about the mouth of the Hurringottah, past Calcutta, at a distance of some miles to the northeast, and therefore in a northwesterly direction. The trains on the East Indian Railway were delayed in departure, from the impossibility of communicating by river with Calcutta. We have yet to hear from the Bay of Bengal.

There are few things so glorious as the burst of the rain monsoon on parched India—the clouds rolling up from the sea in precipitous masses, attended by all the artillery of heaven; and, as they pass on to strike against the Himalayas, discharging their treasures as they go, all nature wakes to life, and becomes green as if by magic.

Even at the price of a cyclone, tracts like those of Central India and Rajpootana would gladly welcome the Lord of Rain. The unexampled heat there, as everywhere this year, has stricken down many an English soldier and official, and many an Asiatic with apoplexy and cholera, while famine has done no little evil in the native States. It will be some time till the deserts of Western and the valleys of Central India get relief. They are almost at the point of rest where the monsoons pouring up from the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal exhaust themselves, and the rain-fall, which is from 70 to 100 inches on the coasts, and from 100 to 250 on the hills, shrinks into an annual sprinkling of from five to twenty inches. Writing just a week ago, a correspondent in the heart of the feudatory territory tells me that "things are as quiet as sunstroke and cholera will admit." People make few signs. No doubt many have died—how many we shall, perhaps, never know. Villages in some of the States have been swept by cholera, and the Marwarees, straggling along the road on their return to Rajpootana, have left their dead on the highway. Many corpses were thus seen a month ago, but now there is a lull. Towns in Holkar's territory, about Indore, have suffered much. Death has been moving all through Bhopal also, and in the Goona district the ravages have been great. In Bundelkund, where the famine has been sorest, cholera has been milder than in other places; but there is a time of trial yet to be tided over till the rain crops are ready. We have been saved so many horrors which seemed inevitable in the famine that was so nigh, that we may well bear this burden, and strive by supplying food and work to meet the future. In the afflicted districts charity has been great and general; had it not been so, Rajpootana, Gwalior, and Bundelkund would have been depopulated. Such is the opinion of the highest authorities on the spot.

Alleged Loss of Ten Thousand Lives.

Another account says:—

The second of the two hurricanes which visited Bengal—on the 16th of May and the 9th of June—was very destructive, but far inferior in violence to the terrible storms of 1864 and 1867. The plantains and the pau leaf, which is chewed with the betel nut, were ruined, but the other crops escaped. At Calcutta business was entirely suspended. Few merchants were able to reach their places of business, and those who did found themselves minus their native employes.

The roof of the Lock Hospital fell in, killing two women and wounding nine others. Trees were blown down, brick houses were injured, and huts were generally leveled with the ground wherever they were not sheltered. The shipping rode out with few casualties, but cargo boats were swept away, and some lives must have been lost. In the country the huts of the peasantry were blown down in all directions, except where they were protected by thick trees. No news of shipping disasters had come in when the mail left. One paper asserts that ten thousand lives were lost by the first cyclone—that of May 16.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MR. DAN BRYANT, after having vacillated for a time between Ireland and Ethiopia, has at length made up his mind that there is more money in burnt cork than in corduroys, and his Minstrel Hall in New York is one of the most popular places of amusement in that city. Mr. Bryant will open this evening at the Arch Street Theatre with his full troupe, and will give a series of entertainments that will be appreciated in the dearth of other entertainments this warm weather. This troupe, besides Mr. Bryant, contains a number of first-class performers in the various Ethiopian lines of business, and with a full orchestra, chorus, and paraphernalia, the performances will doubtless be up to the highest mark of excellence. In addition to an olio entertainment, there will be given a burlesque opera, which will be put upon the stage in the best style. *Il Trovatore* is announced for this evening.

CITY ITEMS.

FINEST CLOTHING in the city at CHARLES STOKES', under Continental.

HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s "New Scale" Grand and Square Pianos have great body of tone, and are as clear and musical as a bell. The Agency is at No. 927 Chesnut street. Every musician should have one.

SUMMER CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS.—*A large assortment selling rapidly, but replenished daily. New, Fresh, and fashionable,* SUPERIOR TO ANY READY-MADE STOCK IN PHILADELPHIA *in style, fit, and make, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*
HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

DERANGEMENT OF THE BOWELS.—Judicious use of Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" in keeping the system in tone, and preventing derangement of the bowels, is almost beyond belief. Try them, and you will be convinced of the fact. For sale by Fred. Brown, Johnston, Holloway & Co., and other druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

ROUSE THE SYSTEM.—It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of langnor and debility. They complain of no specific disease; they suffer no positive pain; but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow-beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved, every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? *The system needs rousing and strengthening;* not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterward into a more pitiable condition than ever (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant were resorted to), but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experiences of a quarter of a century, is easily given. Infuse new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but *make the system up* by recuperating the fountain-head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nurture and support.

By the time that a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthful blood, fit to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve and brain, flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.

OWING TO THE
LATENESS OF THE SEASON,
THE ENORMOUS SIZE OF OUR STOCK,
and
ALTERATIONS ABOUT TO BE COMMENCED ON OUR BUILDINGS,
we will reduce
ALL OUR PRICES,
and sell out our
SUMMER STOCK,
SUITS, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, EVERYTHING,
at a
HEAVY DISCOUNT.
Those who know how very cheap we have been selling this season will be surprised at our being able to make a STILL FURTHER REDUCTION, but our object is to clear our shelves and tables of the stock with which they are still loaded, notwithstanding the fact that our sales this spring have been
60 PER CENT. GREATER
than ever before.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

DE LISSA—STILES.—January 11, 1869, Mr. ALPHA S. DE LISSA to Miss IDA A. STILES, both of this city.

SMITH—CLOUD.—On the 24th instant, at the Parsonage of St. George's M. E. Church, No. 224 New street, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. ISAAC W. SMITH to Miss ELENORA CLOUD, both of Delaware county, Pa.

DIED.

BARRINGTON.—On the morning of the 25th instant, ANNA MARGARETTA, wife of William Barrington, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2122 Mount Vernon street, on Tuesday, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HARVEY.—On the 25th instant, WILLIAM JUDGE, son of David H. and Sallie Harvey, aged 1 year and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1050 N. Second street, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

JORDAN.—At noon, Saturday, the 24th instant, MARY CRAWFORD, daughter of John A. and Mary A. Jordan, aged 1 year 8 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, No. 1838 Lombard street, on Tuesday, the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at the Woodlands.

KENNEDY.—On the 25th instant, MARY, daughter of William and Eliza Kennedy, aged 14 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1926 Wilcox street, above Pine, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

WALTON.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, the 25th instant, SARAH, wife of Austin T. Walton, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 4327 Pleasant street, near Grape, Manayunk, on Wednesday morning, the 28th instant, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Montgomery Cemetery.

WATTON.—On the 25th instant, Mr. ENOCH WATTON, aged 79 years and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, William A. Peets, No. 1148 S. Sixth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.
GEO. W. NIEMANN Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

FURNITURE, ETC.
FURNITURE
A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms
TO
NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,
3 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

GREAT NOVELTIES
IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2140 CHESNUT Street. 1 19wfm

DRY GOODS.
COTTON GOODS! COTTON GOODS!
COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH STREET, BELOW MARKET.
DURING THE REBUILDING OF OUR FRONT STORE,
We are in full operation.
No interruption to business.
Departments all in full blast.
BEST SHIRTINGS,
WIDE SHEETINGS,
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
BLEACHED MUSLINS,
ALL THE GRADES,
ALL THE WIDTHS
Wholesale rates by the piece.
No advance in the prices.
Muslins too low for raw cotton 38 cents. [1 7 fam

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
JUST RECEIVED, A FEW MORE
PRINTED LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
Ladies who want a LINEN LAWN DRESS should call immediately.
NEW HANDKERCHIEFS,
WITH EMBROIDERED INITIAL LETTERS.
Pretty designs, and quite cheap. 9 30 wfm

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE CLOSING OUT
LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
And Other Summer Dress Goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. [7 13 tf

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving a SPLENDID LINE of
Spring Fancy Cassimeres,
Comprising all the best makes in the market,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [2 28m

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
On and After Monday,
JULY 5,
WE WILL CLOSE OUR STORE
AT 5 P. M.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 1124 Chesnut Street,
3 11 thm PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
ALL THE NEW BOOKS
FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES BY
PORTER & COATES,
Publishers and Booksellers,
NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
Marble Building, Adjoining the Continental.
Our New and Elegant
ART GALLERY.
Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS, CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. 3 22 mwfrp

1115.—HOPKINS'
HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.
Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 50 to 60 springs, 90c. to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2·50, $3·50, $4·50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9·50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

FLOUR.
CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 9 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
7 19 rptf East of Front street.

HATS AND CAPS.
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 r

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street below Chesnut. 2 7 rp

LIFE INSURANCE.
MASSACHUSETTS
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.
INCORPORATED A. D. 1851.
Dividends Declared and Paid Annually on the Contribution Plan.
HON. O. RICE, President.
F. B. BACON, Secretary.
J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER, Pennsylvania Director.
CHARLES M'LEAN KNOX, Manager.
POLICIES ARE NOT FORFEITED
IN THE
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company
By failure to pay the premiums when due, but are continued in force by the NON-FORFEITURE LAW OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS of April, 1861.
EXAMPLES:
ORDINARY LIFE POLICY, AGE 35.
One Annual Cash Payment will continue the policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 2 years and 3 days.
Five Annual Cash Payments will continue the same policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 19 years and 56 days.
Ten Annual Cash Payments will continue the same policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 19 years and 24 days.
ORDINARY ENDOWMENT POLICY, AGE 35,
Payable at Death or to Insured at Age of 60.
One Annual Cash Payment will continue the policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 3 years and 10 months.
Five Annual Cash Payments will continue the same policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 15 years.
TEN PAYMENT ENDOWMENT POLICY, AGE 35,
Payable at Death or to Insured at Age of 60.
One Annual Cash Payment will continue the policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 6 years.
Five Annual Cash Payments will continue the same policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 26 years.
The following cases have occurred under the law at the Pennsylvania Agency of the Company:—
THOMAS SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, insured August 27, 1863, under Policy No. 7280, for $1000, giving a loan note for one-third of his premium, and paying the cash part of his premium quarterly. He failed to pay the premium due February 27, 1867, and died April 27, 1867—two months after the premium was due and unpaid. The whole amount of the policy, less the premium due the Company, was promptly paid under the law.
ALSO,
A. H. HAMMELL, of Camden, N. J., insured September 11, 1865, under Policy No. 11,309, for $2000, giving a loan note for one-third of his premium—he failed to pay his premium due March 11, 1868, and died May 9, 1868—one year and a half after his premium was due and unpaid. The whole amount of his Policy, less the premium due the Company, was promptly paid under the law, at the Pennsylvania office, June 19, 1869.
The "Insurance Monitor," of New York, has the following article in its issue of December 24, 1868:—
FULL INSURANCE.—The equity and beneficence of the Massachusetts statute, which makes all life policies good for the full term for which insurance had been paid—the over-payments of the first years being credited as upon a paid-up term policy, was singularly exemplified by a recent case at New Bedford—About five years ago, a citizen of New Bedford effected insurance upon his life for $5000. The premiums were paid regularly till June, 1867, when, for some reason, payments were discontinued. The assured recently died, when the company was notified of the death, and were asked if the policy was still in force under the statute of this State regulating the forfeiture of self-insurance policies. The reply is that the policy is valid, and the company, recognizing the claim, will pay the widow the amount insured, less the unpaid premium and the accrued interest thereon, amounting to about $350.
For books of the Company, blank forms of application, and any other information desired, apply to
JOHN KNOX MARSHALL,
State Agent and Attorney for Pennsylvania,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
SIXTH and WALNUT Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
ROBERT P. HARRIS, M. D., Medical Examiner. In attendance at office daily, from 1 P. M. till 2 P. M.
STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS., ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1868.
CAPITAL STOCK, NOTHING. PURELY MUTUAL

Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	$814,161·70
Loan Notes (with interest accrued)	690,125·55
United States Bonds	290,410·00
State and City Securities	90,960·00
Loans secured by Collaterals	66,177·54
Railroad Stocks and Bonds	65,525·00
398 Shares Bank Stocks	53,410·00
Real Estate owned by the Company	97,000·00
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents	154,279·50
Deferred Premiums (on interest)	122,818·29
Office Furniture	4,763·09
Interest accrued on investments	34,982·12
Cash on hand and in Banks	15,803·16
Total assets, December 31, 1868	2,469,355·74
Receipts:—	
Amount of Cash Premiums received	556,988·45
Loan Notes	308,415·89
Interest on Investments and Rents	112,917·33
Disbursements:—	
Amount of losses paid during the year, including $22,500 unpaid the previous year	120,900·00
Paid for surrendered and lapsed Policies	82,348·19
Amount of Dividends paid to Policy Holders since August 1, 1868	39,636·84
Commissions paid to Agents	71,633·73
Paid for Agency Expenses, Printing, Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Travelling Expenses	64,698·57
Paid for Reinsurance Premiums	555·48
Dividends unpaid in process of payment	183,690·35
Losses reported, but not due	60,900·00

State of Massachusetts, County of Hampden, ss.
Be it remembered that on the fifth day of February, A. D. 1869, before the subscriber, a Notary Public, and for the State of Massachusetts, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Massachusetts to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared Caleb Rice, President of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and made oath that the following is a true statement of the condition of said Life Insurance Company upon the 31st day of December, 1868.
And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Life Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied that they have assets safely invested to the amount of $2,469,355·74; that I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of the said company.
(SEAL.)
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and have affixed my official seal this fifth day of February, A. D. 1869.
CHARLES MARSH, Notary Public.
7 19 fm5

SUMMER RESORTS
ATLANTIC CITY.
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Now Open for the Reception of Guests.
HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent, ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.
TERMS MODERATE.
For rooms, terms, &c., address
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Seatz's Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 2m

THE WHITE HOUSE,
AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is UNSURPASSED, AND THE BATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" ENCLOSING THE BATHING GROUNDS! Apply to
7 2 fmw2m WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY,
GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, $2 PER DAY.
Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First class Hotel.
Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 23 2m

MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE
ALBERT BROTHERS, Proprietor.
A good Dinner, good Liquor, and a good bed for all of my friends.
Remember MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE,
7 17-1m ATLANTIC CITY.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY. JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.
The most desirable location on the island, being the nearest point to the surf.
Guests for the house will leave the cars at the United States Hotel. No Bar. 7 19 1m

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds.
Terms, $13 to $18 per week.
6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

JOHN METZ'S
INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 2m

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.
7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore. M. J. JOY,
6 25 1m Proprietress.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTIUOT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
6 24 1m T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders. 6 23 1m

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
6 23 1m ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
(Next door to United States Hotel).
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY,
6 23 1m Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 23 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 23 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
6 23 1m MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.
LEEDS & DAVIS,
6 23 1m Proprietors.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
6 23 1m ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week
6 23 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly.
6 23 1m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
6 23 1m A. P. COOKS, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. [6 23] C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
6 23 1m JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 25 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut. 2 5 rp

SUMMER RESORTS.
CAPE MAY.
SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE
Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.
PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE.
Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.
H. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.
Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.
For Rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR, or
J. H. DENNISON,
6 15mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGES
(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),
CAPE MAY, N. J.
A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly-constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT,
6 28 1m Proprietor.

SEA BATHING
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. [6 28 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
6 28 2m WILLIAM MASON, Proprietor.

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.
6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.
6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF No. 322 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISON DORRE, Restaurant *a la carte*, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address E. GRIFFITH, Cape May,
6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.
6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

CAPE ISLAND.—PRIVATE BOARDING FOR FAMILIES at the FRANKLIN HOUSE.
6 28 1m MRS. H. W. GARDEN, Proprietress.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., NOW OPEN.—Large airy single and communicating rooms. Spring Beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 28 1m CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 3d of July. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 28 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

SUMMER TRAVEL.
SUMMER TRAVEL
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The most popular rout to
Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk Easton, Hazleton, Mount Carmel, Allentown, Bethlehem,
And all points in the
LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS.
Four Through Trains in connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads.
COMMODIOUS CARS, SMOOTH TRACK, FINE SCENERY, EXCELLENT HOTELS,
Are the specialties of this route.
Through Trains leave the Depot,
BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS,
At 7·45 A. M., 9·45 A. M., 1·45 and 5 P. M.
ELLIS CLARK,
6 30 1m General Agent
Tickets sold and baggage checked through Mann's Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
On and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869,
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,
8·00 A. M.; 2·00 P. M.; DUE LONG BRANCH AT 12·19 P. M., 6·12 P. M.
Fare: Philadelphia to Long Branch $3·00; Excursion Tickets 4·50
W. H. GATZMER,
7 2 1m Agent.

OTHER SUMMER RESORTS.
HYCENIA HOUSE,
COLLINS' BEACH, Delaware,
IS NOW OPEN.
This favorite resort is healthfully located on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Reached by steamers "Perry," and "Chicopee," from below Arch street, every Tuesday and Friday at 7·3 A. M. and 4 P. M.
6 25 fmw13t FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.

CLIFTON SPRINGS HOTEL AND AIRCURE combined with Water Treatment.—This extensive and magnificent establishment, located on the Auburn branch of the great New York Central Railroad, midway between Syracuse and Rochester, is now opened for the reception of pleasure seekers and invalids. A lithograph of this spacious and elegant building, surrounded with a natural grove and beautiful drives, can be seen at the most important hotels and watering places after August 1. Terms for board, $3 per day; $12 to $18 per week; children and servants half price, subject to contract for four months at reduced rates. N. B.—Circulars sent on application. ALBERT CLEVELAND,
6 24 1m Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the

THE FRENCH CABLE.

A Detailed History of the Enterprise and Description of the Route—The European and American Termini.

The monopoly enjoyed by the directors of the Anglo-American cable, together with the high rates charged for the transmission of messages, and the almost certainty that in the event of a rupture in the friendly relations now existing between Great Britain and this country, the British Government, having both ends of the line resting on British soil, would take control of the cable and thus debar us from the privilege of European telegraphic communication, have led to the establishment of a new line of cable, directly connecting the shores of France with those of our own land.

THE COMPANY

was granted its first charter two years ago by the French Government, having been assured of assistance from business men and capitalists in this country. On the 6th day of July, 1868, a concession was given to the Baron Emile d'Erlanger, of Paris, and Mr. Julius Reuter, of London, by the French Government, to establish and maintain this line for a period of twenty years from the first day of September next, the concession stipulating that none but French and United States soil should be touched by the cable, and furthermore that the charge for a despatch of twenty words should not exceed twenty dollars in gold. The French Government bound itself not to grant any other concessions for lines of telegraph from France to any part of North America during the time of the concession granted to this line. The capital stock of the company amounts to £1,200,000, or $6,000,000, and is divided into 60,000 shares, valued at $100 each, in gold. The company has an organized Board of Directors in London and Paris, and agencies in the principal European cities, as well as in New York. No sooner were subscriptions for the stock opened in London and Paris than the liveliest interest was manifested in the enterprise. But a short time over a week, and all the shares were taken and selling at a premium, and on the day the subscription was closed the first payment of £200,000 was made to the English Company who had contracted for the manufacture of

THE CABLE,

which is almost twelve hundred miles longer than the one now so successfully working. It looked upon as far superior, and every advantage has been taken of previous experience. It is one-third larger than the old cable, is more heavily covered with iron, mixed with a serving of yarn, diminishing the specific gravity of the water. Insulation has been made more perfect, the wires being imbedded in a new compound and covered with four layers of gutta-percha, around which is an inch of steel wires, wound spirally, each wire first being bound with fine strands of hemp, well soaked in a preserving compound. Though unusually strong, the flexibility of the cable is such as to enable it to yield readily to the workings of the waves and currents. It is divided into sections; the two shore ends, the deep sea portion from off Brest to St. Pierre, the eastern and western shore ends at that island, and the section to be laid from St. Pierre to the shore end off Massachusetts, near Duxbury.

A COMMISSION

of scientific men connected with the undertaking, at the request of Baron d'Erlanger and Mr. Reuter, made a report on the cable, in which its estimated strength was placed at 7¾ tons, while the strain required for its immersion could be only fourteen hundred weight. This commission further promise that it will be a matter of certainty to send through the cable at least twelve words per minute, while by improved methods of signalling it is confidently predicted that even this number of words will be exceeded. The power of transmitting messages through long lines of submarine cable is now perfectly understood, and no more a matter of doubt. In laying the cable defective portions have been found, where the insulation was imperfect, but it is singular that these breaks have not been discovered till the cable has lain in the water for some three hours and a half, that time being required for the water to force itself through the various substances composing the cable till it reaches the copper conductor. In all cases, however, these breaks have been speedily and satisfactorily overcome. Everything being in readiness,

A SURVEY

was made for the most direct route from Brest to the terminus on the coast of the United States, which was determined to be the neighboring town of Duxbury, from which place a direct line from this city connects with the cable. The main cable extending from Brest to St. Pierre lies one of the great plateaus which exist at the bottom of the Atlantic ocean; this plateau being much higher than that on which the English cable rests. By keeping in the five hundred fathom line upon Milne Bank, and around the southern edge of the Grand Bank there is no possibility of ice, or of anything else to injure the cable; the northern edge of the Grand Bank was awoided on account of the impossibility of ascertaining at what depths the icebergs ground. Sometimes icebergs ground in ninety fathoms; then again vessels employed in the sealing trade might drop their anchors and thus injure the cable, and to avoid either or both of these dangers, the southern edge of the Grand Bank was selected as the place to lay the cable. Moreover, the track from the southern edge of the Grand Bank to St. Pierre, and from thence to Duxbury, is entirely safe from any danger from ice, and does not cross the anchorage place of any fleet of vessels. The cable upon Milne Bank, from the Grand Bank to St. Pierre, and from thence to Duxbury, is laid in water of such comparative shallowness that repairs, if needed in the future, can be made with the greatest facility. The cable, as now laid, starts in very shallow water from Minou Bay, but in four or five miles it deepens from 17 to 20 fathoms, and then gradually shelves from 30 to 68 and 90 fathoms. At this level, but on the whole gradually deepening, it continues till in a line with the westernmost part of the Irish coast, where, taking a northern course, it passes down a gentle slope of sand that continues descending till the depth increases from 200 to 800 and 900 fathoms, and then in a short distance to 1700 fathoms. Over all the rest of the course to mid-ocean the bottom is mud, shells and sand, and with a uniform depth of about 2000 and 2100 fathoms. At these great depths there is an absolute cessation of all motion. Over such a bottom the line is taken in an arc of a large circle, the most southerly point of the cable being in 42 degrees north latitude, and the most northerly 48 degrees. Along the southern end of the Newfoundland Bank it is sunk in about 150 to 200 fathoms, the water on the bank itself varying from 50 to 90 fathoms. Thus it is completely sheltered from ice, which, if the icebergs pass the bank at all must clear the cable, which lies under its lee by some hundred fathoms or more. From this point it is taken up due north in the channel between the Green Bank and the St. Pierre Bank in an almost unvarying depth of 500 fathoms. From this point out the course is over very regular shoal water, so to speak, being at no part less than 100 fathoms, and generally over 150 to its termination. For laying the deep-sea cable—that portion of the line between Brest and St. Pierre—the company wisely made selection of

THE GREAT EASTERN,

in which, to answer all requirements, a number of judicious changes were made, all looking to the duty she was called upon to perform. She is now deeper by a foot than she has ever been. She is cumbered by deck houses, and has, in other respects, been made to resemble a floating hotel. Great improvements have been made in her mechanism. Her rudder, formerly worked by twelve men, now answers the bidding of steam machinery. A single helmsman turns the wheel. All that he does is to act upon certain valves, and to set in motion the power by which in reality the vast hull is guided through the sea. The paying-out machinery has also been perfected, and there is less chance of injury to the cable than there ever has been. The cable having been coiled on board the great ship, on the 11th of June, the day before she left the Medway, where she was lying, a short distance from London, to proceed on her work, a grand banquet was given on her, at which some one hundred ladies and gentlemen were present, among whom were Sir David Gooch, M. P., Chairman of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company; Messrs. John Pender, Ralph Elliot, Thomas Brassey, M. P.; Captain Sherard Osborne, Sir Samuel Canning, Mr. Julius Reuter, Sir James Anderson, Mr. Varley, Professor Jenkin, Baron d'Erlanger, Lord Hay, Lord Houghton, Mr. Elliot, Mr. J. B. Burke, Secretary of the Anglo-Mediterranean Company; Mr. B. Slater, Secretary French Cable Company; Mr. T. Crompton, the layer of the first successful submarine cable, and many others. The visitors examined the various details of the arrangements for laying the cable, and after having been seated at the table Mr. Gooch proposed the toast, "Prosperity to the French Cable Company." This was warmly responded to by Lord Hay, who stated that the company had the highest reason to be grateful to the Construction Company for the manner in which they had performed their work. The cable was excellent in its work, and had been completed eighteen days under the stipulated time. Baron d'Erlanger proposed the toast of the day, "Success to the great work of laying down the cable." This was briefly responded to by Mr. Bender and Lord Houghton.

THE INSTRUMENT

used on board the Great Eastern is that universally adopted in working all submarine lines—the reflecting galvanometer. The principle of this most delicate instrument was discovered a few years ago by a German electrician named Weber. It consists of a small mirror with a magnet laid across its back; and that the two are very small indeed, may be judged from the fact that both together weigh less than three-eighths of a grain. This small reflector, which is intensely bright, is suspended by a silk thread as fine as a hair, in the midst of a small circular coil of insulated wires. Directly a current is sent through this circular coil, no matter how slight, it induces another electric current within its circle, which acts in an opposite direction, and this causes the little magnet at the back of the mirror to turn to the right or left, and, of course, to turn the little mirror with its reflecting ray of light with it. By a very simple arrangement, this fine ray of light is thrown upon a horizontal graduated scale, about three feet long and three feet distant from the mirror. Thus, when a current is sent through the little circular coil round the mirror, the magnet is acted upon, and turns the mirror with its ray of light—say on the left of the scale in front of it. When the current is reversed, and that is instantly done by pressing a little key in the speaking instrument, the current in the circular coil is reversed and sent in the opposite direction, and this in turn sends the ray of light from the mirror on to the opposite side of the scale to the right. When the ray of light rests stationary on any part of the scale it means a dot; when it moves rapidly to the right or left it means so many dashes, according to the distance it goes. Thus the little pencil of light makes dots or dashes on the scale, just as the old Morse instrument used to make them in visible ink on paper, and any combination of words or letters or figures can be formed and read with the utmost ease by the receiving clerk, who is watching how the light moves and dictating the letters and words it sends. When the cable is at rest the light remains stationary in the centre of the scale at zero. When a fault occurs the loss of electricity is shown by the currents, or the reverse currents, turning the light more to the right or left of the centre of the scale than it should do. When a total fault occurs—that is, when the cable has parted—the little ray of light flies off the scale altogether, and is never seen again till the mischief is repaired. So exquisitely delicate is this instrument that most distinct messages have been sent through the whole length of the present French cable with no greater battery power than that afforded by a lady's thimble filled with weak sulphuric acid and water. It was by this reflecting galvanometer that the watchers at Brest knew whether the Great Eastern at the other end of the long rope of hemp and steel was steady or not. Each roll of the ship produced a slight magnetic current in her vast coils, which, transmitted through the cable to the sensitive instrument, turned the ray of light to the right or to the left of the scale, thus showing in a fraction of a second of time the precise degree and rapidity at which the vessel was rolling. This unceasing vibration follows the voyage of the ship, marking its progress and incidents to the close. The same kind of instrument is also made use of on all the stations of the line.

BREST,

The eastern terminus of the cable is a fortified town of France, 370 miles W. SW. from Paris, in the department of Finisterre, and is the chief station of the French marine, and one of the first naval and military ports of Europe. It is about three miles in circuit, and is surrounded with ramparts planted with trees. Its outer harbor is unsurpassed for safety, and is exceeded in extent only by those of Constantinople and Rio Janeiro. It communicates with the sea by a single long and narrow passage, divided by a rock in its centre, so that vessels are obliged to pass immediately under the batteries. Its inner harbor can accommodate sixty frigates, and is most strongly fortified. Brest is divided into the upper and lower towns. The prison for galley slaves is the largest in France, containing about three thousand convicts. The place was first rendered formidable by Cardinal Richelieu, and in 1694 it withstood a combined attack of the British fleet and army. Its total population is not far from 65,000.

ST. PIERRE,

the first landing place of the cable, is one of a group of three French islands, consisting of St. Pierre and Great and Little Miquelon, off the south coast of Newfoundland and opposite the Gulf of St. Lawrence: it has an area of 106 square miles and a population not far from 2000. It is of great importance to France as a fishing rendezvous, employing, with the two other islands, as many as 12,000 men. The island is scarcely anything more than a rock, with a soil so scarce as almost entirely to preclude vegetation.

DUXBURY,

selected as the western terminus, is a town in Plymouth county, and is 36 miles S. SE. of Boston. Here, at "Rouse's Hummock," the western end of the cable will connect with the shore line built from Boston. This is situated near the Gurnet light, at the entrance of Plymouth harbor, and in a direct line is about one mile and a half from the village, but it cannot be approached without driving around the beach a distance of five or six miles, unless one feels disposed to cross marshes and rivers, which in a direct line intervene between it and the village. The Hummock is a conical shaped hill, and embraces about thirty or forty acres of land, covered with a slight growth of wood. Its highest point is about fifty feet above the level of the ocean, from which a beautiful view of the majestic ocean and the surrounding country can be had. The cable company have erected a building at this place, in which the ocean cable will be placed. A man will constantly be stationed in the building, to guard the cable against danger, and in case of a break it will be tested at this point.

THE DISTANCES

by water are from Brest to St Pierre, 2325 nautical miles; and from St. Pierre to Duxbury, 722 nautical miles; the other sections will make the total length 3407 miles. The portion of the cable between Brest and St. Pierre was successfully laid by the steamship Great Eastern; that from St. Pierre to Duxbury by the steamers Scanderia and Chiltern.

THE MAIN OFFICE

is in the old bank building at Duxbury village. This office will be under the charge of Mr. L. G. Watson, of New York, the General Superintendent and Managing Agent of the company, assisted by Mr. R. T. Brown, of London, the manager of the land lines. Mr. M. J. Gaines, formerly Consul-General for the United States at Tripoli, but who for the past seven or eight years has been engaged in telegraphic service in the Mediterranean, is to be the chief clerk in charge of the cable, and a force of about twelve electricians will be required to perform the duties of the cable and land lines.

LAYING THE CABLE.

On the 18th of June the shore end of the cable was submerged at Brest. On the 21st the Great Eastern arrived, the splice was made, and the expedition started for St. Pierre at an early hour in the morning. At noon on the 22d, 174 nautical miles had been run; on the 24th, 377 miles; the 26th, 574 miles (during this day there was a detention of over three hours, caused by an interruption of the signals, which difficulty was successfully overcome); the 27th, 697 miles; the 28th, 823 miles; the 29th, 920 miles; at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, a message was received that those on board the Great Eastern were going to cut and buoy the cable; communication was not had with the steamer again until July 2 at noon, when it was ascertained that a fault was discovered in the cable on Wednesday, June 30, and the Great Eastern was obliged to stop and locate it, and remove it. A heavy gale prevailed, and in order to avoid the probability of a serious accident to the cable, it was decided to cut and buoy it, which was done with success—the cable was recovered July 2, the fault removed, and the work of paying out recommenced; July 3, at noon, 1146 knots run, and 1281 knots of cable paid out; July 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., the Great Eastern arrived in American waters; up to noon of which day she had run 1524 knots, and paid out 1700 knots of the cable; at noon, July 7, 1639 knots run, and 1840 knots of cable paid out; at noon, July 8, 1754 knots run, 1977 knots of the cable paid out; at noon, July 10, 2023 knots run, 2287 knots of cable paid out; on the morning of July 12 the steamer was off Newfoundland, and only thirty miles distant from the place where the splice was to be made; July 13, the Great Eastern arrived off the island of St. Pierre, and on the 14th the splice was made with the shore end, and communication opened from St. Pierre to Brest, the first message sent being a sealed message which was prepared by the Emperor of the French and placed in the hands of Sir James Anderson, by whom it was transmitted.

The short cable from St. Pierre to Duxbury was then laid by the Chiltern, the shore end being landed on Friday evening, July 23. —*Boston Traveler.*

King Arthur.

The London *Athenæum*, in reviewing a curious old romance entitled "Merlin; or, the Early History of King Arthur," recently published in London from an unique manuscript, remarks as follows:—

The historical starting-point for the elucidation of the life of King Arthur is a single page in the old writer Nennius. It is as minute a point as that of the needle on which the dreamer saw thousands of angels dancing. And on the Arthurian historical point, truth and fancy have combined to find standing-room for as many legends. Nennius only tells us that Arthur means, in other words, the "horrible bear." We hear, too, from Geoffrey of Monmouth, that when Vortigern had seen a fight between a white and red dragon, in which the latter was ignominiously crumpled up, he asked young Ambrosius Merlin what it meant. It means, said the youthful soothsayer, that the Saxon white worm will overcome the British red one, and that the Britons will have their necks under the Saxon heels till a boar (or a bear), *Arthur*, shall come out of Cornwall and do right to the down-trodden. Nennius gives two other of Arthur's surnames. *Mab Uter*, British for "dreadful little one," a name which was fixed on the not too calm-minded chief for his cruel doings when a boy. As the "*iron hammer*," Arthur is, of course, the crusher of all his foes. All of this, it hardly need be said, is to be taken for what it is worth.

Twelve battles are named by Nennius in which Arthur, with Christ and the Maiden-Mother on his breast-plate, or on the inside of his shield that he might kiss the emblem as he fought, pounded his foemen to dust: the king's wont in all battles. Nennius even carries the war-loving King to Jerusalem, where he fasted, prayed, and won from Heaven the comfortable assurance that he should ever be master into whatever bloody field he bore the Pendragon banner. Arthur brought from the Holy City a likeness in stone of Blessed Mary, bits of which were to be seen, and the faithful worshipping before them, in the religious houses in Woedole in Nennius' own days. This "Vallis doloris" is put down by the writer as being six miles westward of the once famous abbey of Melrose, and then within the bishopric of St. Andrews. These battles range from that at the mouth of the river Glem to the last and greatest fight of Mount Badon, in which King Arthur routed eight hundred and forty-one men with his own hand, or nine hundred, as the less circumstantial put it. One account is as credible as the other.

Such is the outline given by Nennius; and romance has raised upon it a building, the size and the brilliancy of which dazzle the gazers. As the building is as movable as Aladdin's palace—is here to-day, elsewhere to-morrow, and is, like the great King's grave, in half-a-dozen places at once—the seekers for it are utterly bewildered. Some persons even yield up belief in Arthur and his hundred shifting stories altogether, and become faithless to both reality and romance.

Nennius does not trouble himself or his readers with dates; but we may remark that the last of the Romans, Ambrosius, whom Arthur helped to crush the Saxons, went the way of all flesh at the close of the fifh century; that Uther Pendragon reigned from 500 to 506; and that during the next six-and-thirty years Arthur was himself king in this island of Britain. This is to be taken as something less sure than the year-courses of the Georgian era. At all events, six hundred years later there was strong belief in the man and in his deeds. Amid all the mist of romance, and the clouds built up by fancy, and behind which the Great One was only fitfully yet grandly seen, the British people kept firm to their faith in the bodily being and doing of Arthur. "It is of this Arthur," says Malmesbury, in the book he wrote for the pleasure of his royal scholar, Robert, Earl of Gloucester—"it is of this Arthur that the Britons fondly tell so many fables, even to the present day;" but, he adds, that Arthur was "a man worthy to be celebrated not only by idle fictions, but by authentic history." If Malmesbury had only set apart what was feigned from what was real, as learned folk thought of both in his own time, we should all love him ten times more than we do; but Malmesbury only tells of the great king's might at Mount Badon. It is to be remembered, however, that the monk of Malmesbury wrote his book for Robert Fitzroy, the learned but not lawful son of Henry the First, and Earl Robert knew as much about the prose and the poetry of Arthur's life as William himself.

"The sepulchre of Arthur," says Malmesbury, "is nowhere to be seen, whence ancient ballads fable that he is still to come." That of Arthur's nephew, Walwin, was discovered on the Welsh coast in the reign of William the First; but as the monk says that the grave was fourteen feet long, we may believe that romance has somewhat stretched it. Be this as it may, we find how clearly Malmesbury saw the truth, touching both uncle and nephew, when he says, "Neither of these men was inferior to the reputation they have acquired." A British poet has upheld Arthur's merit in the very spirit of this prose-writer. Hardying tells us that the king was

"Throughout the world approved of his age,
Of wit and strength, beauty and largess;
Of person high above his baronage
And other all of Britain's vassalage,
By his shoulders exceeded in longitude
Of all members, full fair in latitude."

Writers of both poetry and prose made tall fellows of all their heroes. They would bring Nelson and Epaminondas from five feet four to the standard of Arthur and his fourteen feet of nephew, whose grave was discovered in Wales. The belief in the towering height of Arthur may have been grounded on fact; and the passage in the Saint Greale, which tells of the grasses and flowers in the hall, is perhaps but the truth, as it concerns his love of good smells. It is wonderful to follow the British mind in view of its trust in Arthur's story. It was quoted as simple truth in a petition to Henry the Eighth against the exactions of Friars, Pardoners, and Somners. "The noble King Arthur," it says, "had never been able to carry his army to the foot of the mountains to resist the coming down of Lucius the Emperor, if such yearly exactions had been taken of his people." In a later reign Bacon, after the manner of Malmesbury, said of the British king:—"There is truth enough to make him famous, besides that which is fabulous;" but Bacon lacked leisure or care to set forth the "truth enough," and future searchers will find hat truth all the harder to be got at. The folk-lore for the whole story is to be seen in this, namely, that a Hebrew MS. of the Romance of the Round Table, translated from he Spanish, exists in the Vatican.

In the latter half of the twelfth century—writers disagree as to the year—in digging a grave for an obscure monk in the Abbey of Glastonbury, the diggers came upon that of a stalwart man, in whose grave a yellow-haired woman lay sleeping her last sleep. Some words on the coffin of the male showed that it contained all that could die of King Arthur. Ten marks of wounds on his body were as good warrant of his identity as the words. The mute companion was taken to be Queen Guinevere. Malmesbury, before the remains were discovered, speaks of the King's burial at Glastonbury, and later writers allude to the discovery as a well-known fact. Some think this "find" may have been but a pious fraud for the greater glory of the monastery. Others hold that this "find" must have been a true find; that the monks could not have forged a story that could be so easily put to the proof at the very time. But this is not the boundary of dispute. The question is, whether there was ever an Arthur at all, such as he stands before us in poetry and prose.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$300,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$308,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000 City of Philadelphia, Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,200 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
297,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	297,900 00
$1,109,900 Par. Cost, $1,092,694 26.	Market value, $1,130,325 25
Real Estate	30,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,426 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,913 0
Cash in bank $116,150 08	
Cash in drawer 413 80	116,563 73
	$1,647,267 80

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CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,082,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $25,788 12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

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STOVES, RANGES, ET

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

FRANCE MOVING.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

From now to the 26th of October, to which date Napoleon has prorogued his legislature, the Liberalism of France will pass an enforced, but, we trust, not an uneventful or unprofitable holiday. The agitation of reforms has not paused, and, since the effect of the Emperor's late concessions, has but little abated. That the opposition to the imperial administration can, upon a question of demand for ministerial responsibility, count a strength original and acquired of 155 votes, argues that it has secured ground so firm that a conservative majority and the personal influence of the throne cannot wash it away. Thus is reform ordained beyond peradventure; the only question being as to the ultimate measure of liberal demands, and the sincerity of the proffered imperial concessions. Only one general programme, however, will satisfy the French future, namely: that the Emperor shall keep on giving, and the opposition continue demanding. The last gift and the last demand, in that case, would be the surrender of the Empire itself.

The Legislature of France is curiously constituted. It contains a class of democrats like Montpayroux and St. Hilaire, together with a group of democratic-radicals, so called, to which belong the most earnest men of France—Favre, Simon, Pages, Bancel, Pelletan, and the rest. In addition to these are a score or more of Liberals who follow the lead of Thiers and Fould, and a party of Liberal-Imperialists with M. Emile Ollivier as their recognized head. M. Schneider leads the band of Ministerial Conservatives, out of which M. Alfred Lefoux has just been translated into the Cabinet. The ultra-Conservatives, represented in the Ministry by M. Bourbeau, have for spokesmen Baron David, Granier de Cassagnac, and M. du Miral, lately the author of a motion for interpellation apparently inspired by the Empire. A half-dozen Catholic Liberals, whose appellation alone is, according to the official paper of Rome, an insult to reason, bring up the rear of these parliamentary forces. We need to say that the opposition to the empire on the question of ministerial responsibility was mustered not only out of the four classes to which the Democrats and Liberals belong, but from the conservative ranks also. The Baron de Mackau, to whom Napoleon lately addressed a letter, and the Duke de Mouchy, both conservatives, were among the signers of the Liberal demand.

It was in respect to this very considerable, if not permanent opposition, that the Emperor, in a late message to the legislative body, set forth the half-dozen concessions which he is disposed to submit to that close corporation, the Imperial Senate. The first point of concession named by him refers to the right of the Legislature to make rules for itself and to elect its officers. The second is directed to the simplification of the methods of amendment, at present deliberately complicated and obstructed for Imperial purposes. The third would make it binding on the Government to submit to the Legislature all tariff amendments in treaties, but not to submit the body of the treaties themselves, as at first reported. Fourthly, the Emperor seems willing that the budget shall be voted on in chapter, thus giving to the Legislature an unusual, but, in view of the Mexican expedition, a very necessary control over the details of the Imperial system of finance. His fifth proposal looks to the reconciliation of the position of deputy with the assumption of ministerial functions, in accordance with which view he has just taken two legislators into his Cabinet. Finally, he concedes an extension of the right of interpellation. By the present rule, every motion to address questions to the Government must be signed by five persons, and then be referred to the Minister of State, and by him directed to committees, when, if two committees of the Senate or four of the Legislative body see fit, the question in demand may be put before the Chamber. The tyranny of regulation under which the parliament of France was thus kept dumb has been so keenly felt that its emancipation now must be especially refreshing. Upon the series of proffered reforms the Emperor remarks that they accord with the natural development of those which have been made time after time in the institutions of the Empire.

The Imperial concessions are scarcely the measure of the liberal demands; but their number and candor certainly indicate a crisis in the history of France. They cover the main part of the programme of the opposition, at least of its liberal front as distinguished from its democratic background. They demonstrate not the complaisance of the Emperor, although he is a studious servant of whatever is inevitable and incontrovertible in politics, but rather the strength and determination of the progressive sentiment of France. The late resolution of the Tiers-Parti demanding ministerial responsibility received not less than 125 signatures, and laid claim to thirty more, thus leaving the Government for the first time in its existence in a minority, and that, too, by as many as twenty-two votes. We repeat, then, that the Emperor's programme of concessions contains the terms of an extraordinary surrender. Neither the candid admission of the Emperor himself that the question at hand is between a liberal empire and revolution, nor the equally plausible confession of some of his advisers, can blind us to the force of this event. The Emperor has not only been suffered to surrender, but to some extent he has been deserted by his supposed friends, such, for instance, as Mackau and De Mouchy. The French are growing stronger as their Emperor grows older, and the recent events go to show that one fact may yet prove stronger than Empire. That fact is France itself.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN MISSISSIPPI.

From the N. Y. Times.

We do not credit the current report ascribing to the President and General Sherman an intention to remove General Ames from the command of Mississippi "to insure impartiality" in the November election. The story is improbable for many reasons. General Ames has thus far administered the affairs of his district with firmness and equity. He has been neither remiss nor partisan. And inasmuch as the expressions of dissatisfaction that have been heard against him proceed from quarters which were until recently avowedly hostile to reconstruction, and now affect friendliness in order that they and the Democratic party may profit by the privileges which reconstruction brings, they are not likely to be respected by General Grant, the commander of the armies. The Republicans of the State are contented with General Ames' rule, and deem its continuance essential to the exercise of freedom and the maintenance of order in the coming canvass. They know that under his administration impartiality will be secured, which is precisely what the other party do not want.

The same caution that is necessary in judging of the complaints against General Ames, is required to prevent misapprehension as to the position of the Republican party in Mississippi. The prevailing idea is, that there, as in Virginia, the party is divided—that in one case, as in the other, the terms "Radical" and "Conservative" signify opposing sections separated by some well-defined principle. There was ground for this separation in Virginia, where the proscriptive provisions of the Constitution were in controversy. There is an equally intelligible ground of contention in Tennessee, where continued disfranchisement or the immediate removal of disabilities is the issue to be determined by the election of Stokes or Senter. But in Mississippi no pretext of the kind exists. Those who, in the absence of a more felicitous designation, are known as "Radical" Republicans—comprising ninety-nine hundredths of the Republicans of the State—have pronounced against proscription as decidedly as Walker in Virginia or Senter in Tennessee. They are the declared supporters of a liberal and conciliatory policy—ready to vote down the harsh provisions of the local constitution which, under General Grant's orders, will be submitted separately, and to make reconstruction the occasion of genuine pacification. In this respect the "radical" platform is unobjectionable, save to the enemies of the Republican party. It affirms only propositions to which the party throughout the country is pledged, and indicates a course of procedure in local affairs which commends itself to all who would have the influence of the State exerted in harmony with the Grant administration.

As a matter of fact, then, the alleged Republican division in Mississippi does not exist. As a matter of principle, there is no room for division, since the distinctive points of policy in national and local affairs which belonged to the "conservative" organization in Virginia are embodied in the "radical" programme of Mississippi. That programme leaves nothing to be desired from the Republican point of view. What purports to be the "Conservative Republican" organization, therefore, is in this instance a mere pretense—a fraud by which opponents of the party, with a handful of its office-seeking followers, to keep up appearances, seek to mislead the administration and wrest from honest friends of reconstruction the fruits of its success. The use of Mr. Dent's name is a part of the same device. By these agencies combined—the adoption of a "Conservative Republican" title, and a professed willingness to make Mr. Dent a candidate for the Governorship—it has been supposed that the influence of the administration might be won over to the side which is really anti-Republican. A mistake so grave we cannot consider probable. For though not the duty of the Washington authorities to interfere with the election, or in any manner regulate the result, they are at least bound to secure fair play to the Republican party, and to do what the law permits to render the proceedings held under it final and satisfactory. They are not called upon to make common cause with the Republican candidates, whoever they may be. But they cannot, without incurring serious responsibility, permit what may be designed to be neutrality to inure to the benefit of a combination hostile to the party whose triumph alone can bring peace to the State.

THE COMING COUNCIL.

From the N. Y. World.

Is H. G. also among the prophets? "We desire to record a prediction," says the *Tribune*, "that the Ecumenical Council will either be postponed, or that its results will prove signally meagre and disappointing." Apparently, a few stray copies of some continental journals which have been discussing certain abstruse questions concerning the approaching council have found their way into the *Tribune* office, and being there perused by some one whose ideas concerning Catholic theology have been derived from a study, in early life, of "Maria Monk," "Fox's Book of Martyrs," and John Knox's sermons, have led to the production of that farrago of nonsense which appeared in the *Tribune* of last Monday morning, commencing with the prophecy we have quoted. If, by what the *Tribune* calls the "results" of the approaching council, it means the unanimous decisions of the council in regard to the definition of articles of faith, then there is not the slightest danger that these results will be at all "meagre and disappointing" to any one save such people as the writers on the *Tribune*, and, had they taken the trouble to consult any well-informed Roman Catholic, layman or priest, they would have been informed that this is all that the council can do, all that it is expected to do, and all that any of the preceding councils have done, which is binding on the consciences of the faithful. The moment that one begins to talk about the possibility or probability of the council proclaiming a new dogma of faith, he displays his ignorance of the Roman Catholic theory of councils. That theory is that in the bosom of the universal Church reposes, and always has reposed, all truth; that to this nothing can be added and nothing taken away; but that, from time to time, it is expedient to elucidate and develop this truth by affirmations and definitions, serving to rebut error, to expose misconceptions, and to crystallize dogma into definite proportions. Thus it was not until the Church had been established for several centuries that the dogma of the Trinity, as accepted and believed by all orthodox Christians throughout the world at the present day, was defined by a general council. It was no new dogma; the Church had held it and taught it from the beginning; but, as errors had crept in concerning it for want of a precise definition, a council deemed it necessary that this precise definition should be made. The same is true of the entire body of Catholic belief, as set forth in the authoritative teachings of the Church to-day; and even what careless and superficial writers term the "new dogma of the immaculate conception of the Virgin" is a belief as old as the Church herself. The *Tribune* displays at once its ludicrous ignorance of what it is talking about and the source of its conceptions of Roman Catholicism by saying that the Pope "might obtain the assent of the council to any dogma of speculative theology," but that he would have difficulty should he "wish the use of the steam engine interdicted to Catholics." The youngest student at any Catholic school could show the *Tribune* that, in the whole body of Roman Catholic theology, there is and can be nothing "speculative;" and, as it is well sometimes to answer a fool according to his folly, it may be sufficient to remind the *Tribune* that, as the art of steamboat navigation was discovered by Blasco de Garay, a Spanish Catholic, who ran a steamboat in the harbor of Barcelona in 1543, and as the Pope of that day issued no bull against the engine, it is not probable that Pius IX will be any more illiberal than his predecessors. We scarcely suppose that H. G. means it to be understood that the Holy Ghost has communicated to him a special revelation concerning the "results" of the coming council—although what he says would bear that interpretation. If he has received any communication of that character, purporting to be from Heaven, it is much more likely to have come from the other place.

DEALING WITH VICE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

What the State should try to do with those pervading vices which it cannot hope to eradicate, is a very grave problem. "Let them alone," says one school; "Prohibit them," says another; "Regulate them," cries a third. The subject is beset with difficulties. Prohibition does not absolutely prevent; regulation does not preclude forbidden irregularities; letting the vicious alone does not induce them to let others alone. The fact that all who seek to profit by others' vices are in perpetual conspiracy against purity and innocence must not be ignored. Yet the *World* recklessly says:—

"Galveston proposes to try the legal regulation of the 'social evil.' The city fathers think that they can control the abuse better by treating it as a fact than by the cheap denunciation and the impossible attempt to prohibit it. The effect of the move will be thoroughly observed. For the first time in any city, we believe, in the States, the evil is to be treated as something of which the law is to take actual and responsible notice.

"Except to the Anglo-Saxon race, this legal control of the social evil is not anomalous. On nearly all, if not all, the Continent, the matter is amenable to municipal control. The English and the United States, however, have preferred to view it as something which, if it cannot be prevented, ought never to be raised to the plane of legal cognizance."

—How untrue and unjust the above is, any one may assure himself by consulting the revised statutes of the State of New York. The keeping of houses of ill-fame has the same "legal cognizance" there as theft or murder. Seduction and adultery are forbidden and punished, just as burglary and forgery are. It may be that this is not the wise thing to do; yet we do not see how to improve it. If called to mourn the ruin of one dear to us in a den of sexual depravity, we should not like to know that such a den was licensed by any law to which we had ever given even a passive assent. It seems to us that the State should at least admonish and forbid where it is incompetent to do more. We would have it able to say with a clear conscience to the victims of lust,

"Thou canst not say I did it: Never shake
Thy gory locks at me!"

We believe it might and should do very much more. Were our laws vigorously administered, gaming-houses and dens of infame might be nearly driven from our city. This would not wholly suppress the vices therein sheltered, but it could not fail to circumscribe and render them far less prevalent. But gambling and prostitution are too fruitful of Democratic capital and Democratic votes to be thoroughly warred upon by such men as misrule our city.

By the way, gaming-houses were formerly licensed and public in Paris; but they are so no longer. Is the *World* familiar with the reasons which dictated the change?

SAMBO VERSUS JOHN CHINAMAN.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The homely old adage that "Chickens come home to roost," when applied to those who meet with punishment or embarrassment as the consequence of their own acts, is verified in the case of the nigger-worshipping radicals of California. They have gone with their party for negro suffrage, for elevating the Southern negroes over the white people, and for the constitutional amendment putting all colors and races of men on an equality, and now they are alarmed at the consequences of their ultra-radicalism. They are likely to have as large a dose of the Chinese as they have forced the Southern whites to swallow of the negro. They are sick at stomach in advance and in contemplation of the future. The Republican State Convention of California, in its platform of resolutions, emphatically "opposes Chinese suffrage in any form." Like the radicals of other States of the North, they magnanimously give the suffrage to the ignorant and brutal negro—to the lowest race of mankind—because they have scarcely any negroes among them; but it is quite another thing when the Chinese are in question. How illogical and inconsistent are these Republicans! Every one acquainted with history, as well as every physiologist, knows that the Chinese are a far superior and more intellectual race than the negroes. They were a civilized people when the nations of Europe were barbarians, and in many things we may yet learn from them. In some arts they are yet superior; in agriculture they have attained a high point of excellence, and in the social or domestic virtues they will compare with the most civilized people, and they have maintained an organized government and system of society from the earliest times to the present day, while the negroes have never emerged from barbarism, except where some degree of civilization has been forced upon them by the white man. We tell these California Republicans they must be logical in this matter. They cannot escape from the consequences of their own acts and the acts of their party. If the suffrage is not to be held exclusively by the white race of European stock, and if the negroes are to be put on an equality with our own intellectual race, the Chinese cannot be excluded. If we are to try the experiment of a mongrel republican empire, that race which stands next to the Caucasian cannot be placed beneath the negro, the lowest of all. Many of our radicals may yet live to be seriously troubled by the political and social monster they have raised.

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W. H. HOWMAN, Sole Agent,

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TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNKS!—Valises, Bags, Shawl Straps, and a general assortment of goods for travellers. Large stock, low prices.

E. P. MOYER & BROS.,

6 5 1m No. 730 MARKET Street—730

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 5:30 P. M. line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1, and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12:25.
3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7:15.
4:00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 8:55 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7:15 A. M., due 10:45.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9:20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6:30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10:06 A. M.
9:00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12:07.
5:00 P. M., Passenger, due 8:22 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5:10 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6:40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M., mail, and 3:30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro, leaves Philadelphia daily at 6:00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6:30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9:20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12:00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.

TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6:15 A. M.
Mail	8:00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9:45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3:15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6:06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7:24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11:30 A. M.
Mail	4:17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5:18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2:00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9:40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Atco Accommodation	10:15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2:00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5:45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Atco	12:15 noon.
Haddonfield	2:45 P. M.
Hammonton	5:40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street	8:00 A. M
Leaves Atlantic	4:17 P. M

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:45, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:55 and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:20, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 4:35, 6:45, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, as the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and connects with the market train for Pottsville.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 P. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 4:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:35 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6:15 and 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M. and 1:30 and 10:10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:20 and 5:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M. and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 6:25 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 6:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:45 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50·00 each, for families and firms.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 229 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:20 A. M., 1:10 and 7:00 P. M.	
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:20 P. M.	
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Southern Express	6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 6¼, 8, and

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GEORGE F. ALBERTI.

He is Dead—A Sketch of his Life—Incidents in his Infamous Career.

Popular expectation is often at fault. If, some twenty-five years since, any one had been bold enough to predict to the ruder classes of our population—particularly to the colored people of the city—that George F. Alberti—the publican—the oppressor of the poor—the professional bail-goer—the gallows-man—the heartless vindicator of the merciless Fugitive-slave law—the man at sight of whom children ran affrighted, would die a natural death, he would have been derided and laughed to scorn. But so the Fates decreed. On Thursday last, so quietly as almost to escape the knowledge of any save those few who stood by his bed, he "shifted off this mortal coil," and went—to meet his God! He was seventy-nine years of age. In his younger days he was known as infamous. As he ruthlessly ground the sorrows of the unfortunate and desperate, so the tenure of his life, like the sword of Damocles, for years seemed suspended but by a hair. His dead body revealed the ragged scars of wounds made by weapons which sought his life. He was the son of Dr. George F. Alberti, a physician of some note in years agone. He received an excellent education, which rounded off and polished parts naturally good. Physically he was very powerfully built, possessing a vice-like grip and athletic frame. Even-tempered and placid more by nature than by habit, it was well-nigh impossible to irritate him to a point of anger—a disposition which gave him every advantage in the kind of life he led; determined and persistent, he seldom failed in any enterprise he undertook. Combined with these characteristics, however, he nurtured, in a heart cold and hard by birth, feelings of indifference and contempt for others, especially for those whom affliction had overtaken, and was never known, when shielded by a writ entrusted to him for execution, to delay it a moment to accommodate the unfortunate, to ease the rigor of his manner in serving it, or display any the slightest compunction for the misery it might occasion to a household. As the display of compassion was no part of his vocation, he never encouraged any in his bosom. During many years of his life he was, beyond all question, the most unpopular man in Philadelphia. Still, the disfavor in which he was held arose in no degree from his having rendered himself obnoxious to the good citizens of the community by any infractions of the law and immunity from punishment. On the other hand, the odium with which he was burdened was a consequence of the manner in which he carried out the decrees of the law. It seems to have been his fortune to be conspicuous in the execution of laws that were unpopular, or laws which had received the righteous reprobation of all the merciful.

Either his poverty or his fate led him into a course of life which made him very notorious. His earliest appearance before the public was as a ward constable, attending the office of a justice of the peace in Southwark, whose reputation was that of an oppressor of the poor. Alberti executed with vigor writs which his superior issued, and, it was frequently said, without feeling. Time came when he could no longer be elected constable, and he then appeared as an instrument of the law in a department which, at the time, was exceedingly odious to the people. He became a collector of militia fines, the militia law being very unpopular. His method of obtaining the sums which the Commonwealth demanded from her citizens was rough, and frequently led to riot and collision. When the militia law failed Alberti made his appearance in a new character. He became the champion and one of the most vigilant officers who could be found in the execution of the Fugitive Slave law. He was engaged for some years in almost every case in the seizure of negroes who were alleged to have absconded from their Southern masters. As the act of Congress justified him under his warrant, it was difficult to do anything with him. In 1850, however, he got himself into difficulty.

Having, in 1847, received authority from James S. Mitchell, a citizen of Maryland, to arrest a black woman named Betsy Galloway, *alias* Catharine Thompson, he was engaged in the three following years in an attempt to find the woman. In 1850 he captured her and took her, with her infant, before an alderman of the city, who, deciding that the proof was clear, gave a certificate that she was a slave, and ordered her return to Maryland. Against this action there does not seem to have been any legal objection; but the trouble was that when the woman was sent back to slavery, her child, who had been born in New Jersey, and was therefore claimed to be free, was sent with her, and thereby handed over to the master, to be held as a slave. For this offense Alberti and Frisby Price, a colored man, who assisted, were arrested on the charge of kidnapping, and being tried before Judge Parsons, they were both convicted. Alberti was sentenced to pay a fine of $1000, and to undergo an imprisonment of ten years; Price to pay a fine of $700, and undergo an imprisonment of eight years. Alberti remained in prison for some time, but was finally pardoned. Under the circumstances, if any other person had been convicted of the crime, connected as it was with subservience to the slaveholding power, which was popular before the Rebellion, his case would have excited much interest. But Alberti had, by a long course of unfavorable conduct, made himself so unpopular that he was without friends, and no interest was felt in his fate. Of late years Alberti has not been before the public in any way. His career has ended quietly, which years ago many thought must eventually close by the hand of violence.

A STRANGE LIFE.—One of the most singular cases of an individual living to a good old age, in spite of the most trying circumstances, has lately come to notice in an obituary published in the *Age*. William C. McCormick, Esq., a worthy citizen of Altoona, lately died, aged sixty-three years. He had held the position of collector of tolls on the Canal and Portage Railroad some years since, and appears to have been universally respected. Yet, odd to relate, he was an "ardent friend and constant reader of the *Age* from its inception to the close of his life." What a varied experience has he endured; what eventful changes has he seen recorded; what wonderful prophecies, yet unfulfilled, has he mused upon!

"And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew
That one small head could carry all he knew."

His weight and digestive powers, unfortunately, are not given; but, notwithstanding the most untoward circumstances, he lived sixty-three years, and died an elder of the Presbyterian Church. May he rest in peace!

A FIRE EXTINGUISHED BY THE FIRE PATROL.—About twenty minutes of 3 o'clock this morning, Patrolmen Harris and Patton, of the Insurance Patrol, were informed that there was a suspicious smell in Front street, below Arch. The patrol and Policemen Pidgeon and Muldoon made search to discover the cause, but, failing, they reported to Captain McCusker, who repaired to the spot, and, by means of ladders, entered several stores. In the wool and cotton warehouse of Edward T. Mason, No. 31 N. Front street, a fire was discovered burning pretty briskly. The flames were extinguished with but trifling loss to Mr. Mason. Already the good effects of a fire patrol are seen. Had not they been on hand, the probability is that the loss would have been heavy.

FATAL RESULTS.—George Esher, one of the firemen who was injured yesterday morning on Bridge street, West Philadelphia, by the upsetting of the truck of the Spring Garden Fire Company, died this morning at his residence on Thompson street, below Seventeenth. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

The Coroner was also notified to hold an inquest on the body of Augustus Baltz, aged ten years, who died from the effects of injuries received on Saturday, by being caught between the bumpers of two coal cars on the Reading Railroad, in the Twenty-fifth ward.

A ROW OF NEW BUILDINGS TUMBLE DOWN.—Yesterday afternoon a row of new brick buildings, situated in Dauphin street, above Howard, fell to the ground, creating considerable excitement in the neighborhood, as but a few minutes before a couple of gentlemen were seen walking through them. The men however, were subsequently seen. The accident is supposed to have resulted from the settling of the foundation walls.

RAIDS.—The Second district police made a raid on Saturday night on Shippen, Baker, and Bedford streets, and picked up forty-five bummers, who were all accommodated with quarters in the County Prison.

The Seventeenth district police also raided on the same locality at a later hour, and captured twenty-seven of the same class, who were disposed of in the same way.

A HIGHWAYMAN.—John Conner at an early hour yesterday morning stopped Patrick Kane, at Eleventh and South streets, and demanded his money. Patrick was not at all willing to part with his cash, and he was knocked down. Just at this time Policeman Albright came along and captured Conner, who was given a hearing before Alderman Bonsall, and sent to prison for trial.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Thomas Butler, alias Thomas McCully, was taken into custody at half-past three o'clock yesterday morning, for stealing a watch from Walter Fegarty, at Eighth and Christian streets. Butler was chased by a policeman, and he threw the watch into a yard, where it was subsequently recovered. Butler was committed by Alderman Bonsall for trial.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—At 5 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon the house No. 714 Florida street was entered by boys and robbed of a lot of silver-ware, etc. The family was absent from the city at the time.

A SOMNAMBULIST.—Charles Souders, living at No. 1238 S. Tenth street, walked out the third-story window this morning, while asleep. He was badly injured about the head and body.

THE CONTESTS.

Resumption of Proceedings in the Municipal Election Contests—Testimony in Rebuttal on the Part of the Contestants.

To-day at noon Examiners Messick and Batturs again sat in the Grand Jury room of the new court house and continued the hearing of testimony in the city election contests. The respondents having concluded their case last week, the contestants to-day began the offering of testimony in rebuttal. Before it was commenced, however, Mr. G. Russell, clerk in the office of the Court of Common Pleas, appeared and gave in evidence the tally list and hourly returns of the Fifth division, Twenty-fourth ward, and the hourly returns of the Thirteenth division of the Nineteenth ward on behalf of the respondents.

Mr. Gerhart remarked that by the tally list of the Fifth division, Twenty-fourth ward, it appears that Donegan, for Prothonotary, received 350 votes; that the hourly returns allow him the same number, but by a mistake in the addition it is made 354.

By the hourly returns of the Thirteenth division, Nineteenth ward, it appeared that Furman Sheppard, for District Attorney, is credited with 142 votes, whereas the addition shows that he received 149 votes, being an error of seven votes. In the same returns, A. W. Fletcher, for Prothonotary of the Common Pleas, is credited with 141 votes, whereas the addition shows 146 votes, being an error of five.

As Mr. Russell closed, Recorder Givin and Mr. Wolff (Mayor's Clerk), who had been sent for by the counsel for contestants, appeared and produced the election boxes containing the votes for city and county officers of the Sixteenth division of the Twentieth ward.

Subject to an objection by the respondents, the examiners proceeded to open and inspect the ballots in the boxes, with the following result:—

District Attorney.	*Votes.*	*Returned.*
Sheppard	270	305
Gibbons	274	260
Prothonotary.		
Fletcher	276	302
Donegan	278	263

Instead of Mr. Sheppard's majority being 45, as per the returns, it is by the ballots only 5; and instead of Mr. Fletcher having a majority of 39, the ballots show a majority of 3 for Mr. Donegan.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—David Jones was arrested on Saturday night, at Sixth and Bedford streets, on suspicion of having stolen a cloak which he had in his possession. The cloak awaits an owner, and David will be heard at the Central Station.

MAYOR FOX AGAIN LEAVES THE CITY.—Mayor Fox yesterday returned from Atlantic City, and started this morning for Long Branch, where he will attend the grand ball given to-night at the Stetson House in honor of General Grant.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOR.—Antoine Cassidy and Carrie Wise were arrested by the Park Police last evening for disorderly conduct. Alderman Clark held them to bail in the sum of $500, and fined them $5 with costs.

C R O Q U E T,
CHEAPEST AND BEST,
Painted with China Gloss, and warranted not to wear off, made of
ROCK MAPLE,
APPLE, ROSEWOOD,
BOXWOOD,
From $5·00 per set up.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS,
No. 913 ARCH Street,
5 1 mwsSm PHILADELPHIA.

906. 906. 906.
ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN MAYER informs the public that he has lately imported an immense lot of
'HUMAN HAIR."
He is the inventor of the best kind of Hair Work, and challenges the world to surpass it.
N. B.—The public are hereby notified that goods can only be obtained at his establishment, No. 906 ARCH street. He employs no travelling agents. All who use his name are impostors, and will be dealt with according to law. 7 14 1664p

AGRICULTURAL.
TURNIP SEEDS—CROP 1869—GROWN by us from pure stock and warranted.
ROBERT BUIST, JR.,
Seed Warehouse,
7 22 6t] Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street, above Ninth.
PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
32* Delanco, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.
"THE HILL"
SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS!
At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.
The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address
REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M.,
Principal.
REFERENCES:
REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stoever, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.
HON.—Judge Hadlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.
ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Crozer Fry, Miller & Deer, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwf2m

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 7 17 3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FINE CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.
A good fit may always be obtained.

STEAMBOAT LINES.
FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock.
Fare, including Carriage hire..... $2 25
Children " " 1 25
Servants " " 1 25
Season Tickets $16—Carriage hire extra.
The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 328 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue. C. H. HUDDELL,
6 24 tf CALVIN TAGGART.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEVERLY, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 25 3m*

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Accident to Postmaster-General Creswell—Internal Revenue Matters—The Naval Register.

Accident to the Postmaster-General.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Information has reached Washington that Postmaster-General Creswell met with an accident yesterday at his home in Cecil county, Maryland. He was conversing with some friends, when his chair either broke under him, or tipped over the porch while he was leaning back in it. Falling heavily, he broke or dislocated his left arm, which is swollen and causes him much suffering.

Chief Engineer B. Fisher Wood.

formerly Chief of the Engineers Bureau of the Navy Department, has been ordered to Mare Island Navy Yard.

The Semi-Annual Navy Register

has just been issued. A notable change appears in the list of staff-offices, in which the ranks of officers have been reduced in conformity to the late general order of the Department, based upon Attorney-General Hoar's opinion of March 29 last.

In the present register the highest rank held by any staff officer is that of Commander, while in the former several of the staff officers rank with Captain, according to the length of service. The new register, also, contains a list of the changes in the names of vessels, and a list of ten vessels sold since January.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Surgeon Brinkerhoff, U. S. N., is ordered on special duty at New York Navy Yard. Chief Engineer Isherwood is ordered to Mare Island Navy Yard.

Army Orders.

Captain A. E. Bates, 2d United States Cavalry, and First Lieutenant O. M. Mitchell, 4th United States Artillery, are ordered to report to Superintendent Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., for assignment to duty.

Postmaster-General Creswell fell over a chair in his house yesterday and broke his arm.

The resignation of George B. McCarter, Superintendent Note Printing, Bureau Treasury Department, is to take effect at some indefinite period during the coming autumn, when he will go into business in New York city with a brother.

Revenue Appointments.

John Kelly, A. C. Roberts, Jacob Smith, and John Mills were to-day appointed storekeepers in the Fourth Pennsylvania district.

Counterfeit Tobacco Stamp.

The Revenue Bureau received to-day from the Collector of the First District of Iowa, at Keokuk, a specimen of a counterfeit twenty-one pound tobacco stamp, so nearly photographed as to defy detection. The Collector writes that he at once seized the tobacco factory in which he discovered the bogus stamps.

Rings Around Delano.

Commissioner Delano is surrounded to-day by representatives of all sorts of rings concerning certain vacancies. The whisky interest is largely represented.

FROM NEW YORK.

Movements of General Sherman.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 26.—General Sherman, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Minnie Sherman, arrived at the Astor House on Saturday night from Springfield, Massachusetts. He will depart for Long Branch at three o'clock this afternoon on the revenue cutter Tassamere, which has been placed at his disposal by the Superintendent of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. After the ball at Long Branch to-night he will take his departure West.

The Money and Stock Markets this Afternoon.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 26—1 P. M.—The Money market is dull. No change in rates. Gold market heavy, and opened at 136⅜@136¾; present quotation, 136⅝. Sterling exchange firm. Commercial paper active. Government bonds active and higher; 6s, 1881, registered, 21; coupons, 21¾; 5-20 coupons, 1862, 23¾; 1864, 22; 1865, 22; new, 20½; 1867, 20¾; 1868, 20½; 10-40s, 11; coupons, 11¾; currency bonds, 8½. State bonds higher. Tennessee 6s, 63½; new, 58. Virginia 6s, 58½; new, 62; Georgia 6s, 84¾; 7s, 92. North Carolina 6s, 59½; new, 54. South Carolina new, 65⅞@69. Levee 6s, 64½; 63s, 87. Stock market generally dull. Erie, 29½; New York Central, 217; Reading, 78, with large transactions; Hudson River, 192¾; Harlem, 163. Others at Saturday's quotations.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Cotton dull; sales of 100 bales middling uplands at 34c. Flour, sales of 9600 bbls.; State and Western advanced 15@25 cents; superfine to fancy State, $5·85@7·50; superfine to choice white wheat Western, $5 85@7 75; Southern firmer; common to choice, $7@11·75; California firmer. Wheat 1@2 cents higher; sales of 43,000 bushels No. 2 spring at $1·67; amber State, $1·68; new amber (Maryland), $170. Corn 1@2 cents higher; sales of 5500 bushels new mixed Western, 88c.@$1·05 for unsound, and $1·07@1·08 for sound. Oats dull and heavy; Western, 82c. in store, and 84½c. afloat. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $32·75@32·80; prime, $27@28. Lard quiet; tierces, 19¾@19¾c. Whisky quiet; Western, $1 08 free.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Boston Forger, Brown.

BOSTON, July 26.—L. B. Brown, whose arrest has been announced for attempting to pass a forged check on the Mount Vernon National Bank, it since appears succeeded in obtaining $1500 from the National Security Bank of this city on a forged check drawn on the National Park Bank of New York. He was held to answer.

The Alleged Insurance Defrauders.

Prusha and Costello, who were tried before Judge Pitman on the charge of burning their shoe manufactory in Marlboro, and obtaining insurance from New York offices, were acquitted by the jury.

Death of a Naval Hero.

James W. Dempsey, who lost an arm in the engagement between the Kearsarge and Alabama, and the last survivor of the wounded among the Kearsarge crew, died on Saturday night.

A Death by Violence.

CALAIS, Me., July 26.—In a disturbance on Saturday night, John Lockwood, of Dover, N. H., was injured, and died on Sunday morning.

The Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—Cotton quiet and steady at 33½@35c. Flour steady, low, and middling grades firm. Howard street superfine, $5·15@6; do. extra, $6@7·25; do. family, $7·75@9; City Mills superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·70; do. family, $10·50; Western superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6@7; do. family, $7·50@8. Wheat in good demand, receipts large; prime to choice red, $1·65@1·65. Corn dull; prime white, $1·04@1·06; yellow, $1·08@1·10. Oats dull; prime new, 65@68c. Mess Pork quiet at $34. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides, 18¾@19c.; clear, do., 19½c.; shoulders, 15¾c.; hams, 23@24c. Lard firm at 19¾@20c. Whisky firm and in fair demand at $1·10@1·11.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	217⅛	Pacific M. S.	83½
Ph. and Rea. R.	97⅞	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	76½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106⅞	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	86¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	108	Adams Express	60⅞
Chi. and N. W. com.	79¾	Wells, Fargo	23
Chi. and N. W. pref.	94	Tennessee 6s, new	57¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	114⅝	Gold	137⅛
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	159⅛	Market firm.	

THE NAVY.

The Officers of the Navy—The New Names for Our Ships of War.

THE *Navy Register of the United States*, which has just been issued, gives the following information as to the organization of the navy on July 1, 1869.

The number of officers of the navy on the active list, is as follows:—

Admiral, 1; Vice-Admiral, 1; Rear-Admirals, 10; Commodores, 25; Captains, 50; Commanders, 90; Lieutenant Commanders, 180; Lieutenants, 69; Masters, 99; Ensigns, 164; Midshipmen, 74; Surgeons, 80; Passed Assistant Surgeons, 35; Assistant Surgeons, 37; Paymasters, 80; Passed Assistant Paymasters, 40; Assistant Paymasters, 5; Chief Engineers, 48; First Assistant Engineers, 86; Second Assistant Engineers, 125; Boatswains, 51; Gunners, 49; Carpenters, 35; Sailmakers, 30; Naval Constructors, 6; Assistant Naval Constructors, 4; Civil Engineers, 7; Chaplains, 18; Professors of Mathematics, 10; Secretaries, 2; Midshipmen on probation at the Naval Academy, 168.

On the retired and reserved list are:—

Rear-Admirals, 18; Commodores, 55; Captains, 27; Commanders, 14; Lieutenant Commanders, 5; Lieutenants, 3; Master, 1; Ensigns, 3; Masters not in the line of promotion, 5; Surgeons, 24; Passed Assistant Surgeons, 2; Assistant Surgeons, 4; Paymasters, 14; Passed Assistant Paymaster, 1; Assistant Paymaster, 1; Chief Engineers, 2; First Assistant Engineers, 5; Second Assistant Engineers, 9; Third Assistant Engineers, 2; Boatswains, 7; Gunners, 4; Carpenters, 7; Sailmakers, 6; Chaplains, 7; Professors of Mathematics, 3; Naval Constructors, 2.

The Marine Corps is composed of:—

Brigadier-General and Commandant, 1; Colonel, 1; Lieutenant-Colonels, 2; Majors, 4; Captains, 20; First Lieutenants, 30; Second Lieutenants, 22. On the General's staff are 1 Quartermaster, with the rank of Major; 1 Adjutant and Inspector, with the rank of Major; 1 Paymaster with the rank of Major; 2 Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank of Captain. On the retired list are Colonel, 1; Lieutenant-Colonels, 2; Majors, 2; Captain, 1; Second Lieutenant, 1.

The volunteer navy has been vastly reduced since the close of the war, and it now consists of:—

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, 1; Acting Master, 1; Acting Ensigns, 2; Mates, 60; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeons, 4; Acting Assistant Surgeons, 5; Acting First Assistant Engineer, 1; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, 13; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, 20.

The following is a complete list of the changes in names of vessels since the last register:—

Present Name.	*Former Name.*	*Present Name.*	*Former Name*
Achilles	Modoc	Hercules	Quinsigam'd
Ætna	Nausett	Hero	Casco
Ajax	Manayunk	Hydra	Tuxis
Albany	Contoocook	Iowa	Ammonoosuc
Amphitrite	Tonawanda	Iris	Shiloh
Argos	Koka	Jason	Sangamon
Arizona	Neshaminy	Medusa	Nantucket
Ascoria	Omaha	Minerva	Sandusky
Atlas	Nahant	Nemesis	Napa
Benicia	Algoma	Neptune	Manhattan
California	Minnetonka	New York	Ontario
Cambridge	Pushmataha	Niobe	Waxsaw
Castor	Makopatah	Orion	Chimo
Centaur	Saugus	Pennsylvania	Kewaydin
Charybdis	Cohoes	Plymouth	Kenosha
Circe	Marietta	Samson	Chickasaw
Colossus	Kalamazoo	Scylla	Canonicus
Connecticut	Pompanoosuc	Severn	Moshula
Cyclops	Kickapoo	Spitfire	Sunapook
Delaware	Fiscataqua	Stromboli	Wassuc
Detroit	Canandaigua	Tartar	Yazoo
Eolus	Shawnee	Tempest	Yuma
Erebus	Squando	Tennessee	Madawaska
Florida	Wampanoag	Terror	Nezinscutcus
Fury	Umpqua	Thunderer	Pasaconawy
Goliath	Catskill	Tornado	Winnebago
Gorgon	Naubuc	Vesuvius	Tippecanoe
Harpy	Klamath	Vixen	Neosho
Hecate	Etlah	Worcester	Manitou
Hecla	Shackamaxon		

Our readers will be able to judge from the above of the judiciousness of the changes made.

CUBA.

A Remarkable Correspondence between Generals Quesada and Lesca.

A letter from Havana, dated July 20, says:—A rich correspondence is reported to have taken place recently between Quesada and Lesca, the substance of which is this:—Quesada sent an officer, under a flag of truce, to Lesca, with a list of the names of a few Spanish officers and soldiers in his power, and proposed to exchange them for an equal number of Cuban chiefs and soldiers held by the Spaniards. Lesca's reply was to the effect "that Spain would indeed display some pride were she to accept such a ridiculous proposition, looking to the fact that she counts upon the loyal hearts of 17,000,000 of people to defend her, and that the loss or salvation of ten or twelve persons was of but little consequence, especially as it was a matter of one's country being at stake." "Beside," he said, "that he held none of Quesada's men as prisoners, for, as soon as they fell into his hands, he had ordered them to be shot, and he should continue to pursue the same course."

When this answer was received by Quesada, he called the Spanish prisoners together, and said:—"Senores: I hold in my hand a death-warrant issued against you, drawn up by your own chief, Lesca. The reading of it inspires me with horror." So saying, he handed the paper to one of his aids, who read it aloud. Seeing that the prisoners were full of indignation at the sentiments contained in Lesca's note, Quesada then said to them:—"Senores: General Quesada is not a General Lesca. I pardon you all. You can leave when you will, and, to effect a safe exit for you, I will issue the necessary passports." When the General had finished speaking, the liberated Spaniards burst forth in shouts for Quesada and Free Cuba. Only two of them asked the necessary protection-papers to go to Havana, where they had families, and all the others immediately incorporated themselves with the liberating army.

The Dissensions of the New York Junta.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:—It is stated on good authority that Senor Morales Lemus was in this city on Saturday, endeavoring to arrange certain matters of dispute between himself and the Junta. After the failure of the late expedition, Senor Lemus is stated to have written a letter to the Junta, laying the blame of the failure on certain prominent members of that body. The Junta thereupon withdrew their support from Lemus, and invested Senor Macias, formerly a railroad contractor in Buenos Ayres, with the office of President, in place of Mora. Mora himself was a party in this movement. Lemus refused to recognize the new President, and asserted that he himself was alone authorized to direct Cuban affairs in the United States, by the commission which he held from Cespedes. The Junta, however, refused to recognize his authority, and the consequence was that Lemus came to the city on Saturday morning to endeavor, if possible, to make an amicable arrangement. What success he has had is not known, but all patriotic Cubans hope that the interests of the young struggling republic will no longer be injured by petty internal dissensions. The rumor that prevailed on Friday afternoon that General Alfieno had been shot was caused by a rather strong dispute having taken place on that day between the General and some of the filibusters lately released, who were pressing him for money. The General had already let them have some money, which they had spent in liquor, and he refused to aid them a second time.

Printing and Cutting the New Currency.

The Washington *Star* of Saturday evening says:—

The Printing Bureau at this department is now fairly at work printing the new ten and fifteen cent currency notes. The machines cut the notes as fast as they are produced, each machine cutting 4500 sheets per day. On each sheet of ten cent notes there are twenty notes, and on each of the fifteen cent sheets there are fifteen notes. Four of these machines are now at work, each one of which will average in cutting ten cent notes, 90,000 notes per day, or $9000, the four machines furnishing the Treasury daily with $36,000 in ten cent notes. In fifteen cent notes the same machines will cut $40,500. It is expected that the twenty-five cent notes will arrive next week, and as they can then put to work two additional machines, the currency will be given to the public much faster.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Rumored Alliances Between France, Austria, and Italy, and Prussia and Rome—Egypt Getting Ready for War.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

What the Cuban Patriots Hope from Sickles' Mission—The Political Campaign in Mississippi.

FROM EUROPE.

The United States Practice Ships.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 26.—The United States practice ships Macedonian and Savannah have arrived at Portsmouth, and their officers are now visiting the different government establishments there.

Another Triple Alliance.

It is rumored that a treaty has been concluded between France, Austria, and Italy, whereby the latter, in case of war, is to support France with a contingent of 50,000 troops and occupy Viterbo.

Prussia and Rome.

It is also rumored that Prussia has offered the Pope 12,000 men if the French forces evacuate Rome.

The Great Eastern at Brest.

BREST, July 26.—The steamship Great Eastern arrived here to-day from St. Pierre.

Egypt Getting Ready for War.

LONDON, July 26.—A despatch from Constantinople, dated to-day, says Egypt is arming extensively.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Hopes of the Cubans.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Secretary of the Cuban Junta, who is now here, makes no secret of the fact that all the patriot Cubans are watching with anxiety the developments of General Sickles' mission to Spain. He says that if Sickles accomplishes all that he expected to do when he left the country, the Cuban troubles will be at an end by next December.

He declines, of course, to tell all he knows about the matter, but from the tone of his conversation it is evident that the Cubans favor the project of purchasing Cuba from Spain, provided the United States will go security on her bonds or assist in raising the funds.

Marine Corps.

Secretary Robeson has relaxed somewhat the stern discipline of the Marine Corps of the navy. It has been customary heretotore to inflict very severe punishments upon marines found guilty of any offense. Mr. Robeson thinks that in many instances the findings and sentences of courts'-martial are unnecessarily severe, and he has refused to approve several that have recently been laid before him.

The Conservative Mississippians

will make a vigorous effort to have the President remove General Ames, Military Commandant of that district, before the election in November. They allege that General Ames is a violent radical, and declare that the election cannot be fairly conducted if he is allowed to remain in command of the State.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Two Murderous Affrays.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—William Ploeger shot and killed Ernest Neemeir last night. Both were Germans, and had been intimate friends. The alleged cause was the improper intimacy of Neemeir with Mrs. Ploeger. The murderer surrendered himself.

Dr. P. Anderson was yesterday dangerously cut with a knife by an infuriated woman, who accused him of giving her medicine causing an abortion. The doctor denies the charge.

Death of a Prominent New Yorker.

ROCHESTER, July 26.—Simeon B. Jewett, formerly United States Marshal for the Western District of New York, died here of paralysis today.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$400 Pa 6s, 1 sc	104½	200 sh Read R.	b15. 48¾
$1000 C & A m 6s, 89	94	100	do. 85wn&l. 49
$200 5-20s, '65, rg. c.	121½	100	do. 85&l. 49
$1600 City 6s, New	100¾	500	do. s. 48·94
$1000 Leh V R n bs. reg.	94½	100	do. b5. 49¼
260 sh Leh N St.	b5. 37	100	do. b60. 48¼
100 do.	b60. 37	100	do. b66. 48¼
500 do.	b10. 37	100	do. 48¾
100 do.	37	200	do. b. 48,b60. 48¾
100 do.	b30. 37¼	100	do. b30. 48¾
12 sh Cata RR	14	100	do. 48¾
18 sh Leh Val R	56¼	100	do. 49
100 sh Read.	850nat. 48¾	100	do. &in. 49
100 do.	s30. 48¾	100	do. 49
200 do.	b60. 48¾	100	do. 20&l. 48·94
400 do.	s. 48¾	50	do. 48¾
100 do.	c. 48·94	500	do. b30wn. 48·94
200 do.	s. 48·94		

SECOND BOARD.

$2300 City 6s, New	85wn. 100⅞	37 sh Read R.	s. 48¾
$1000 Leh gold 1	96¾	200	do. 48·94
9 sh Com'l Bk	58½	1000	do. s. b30. 48¾
10 sh Leh Val R	56¼	200	do. s. 48¾
4 do.	56¾	100	do. c 48¾
120 sh Leh Stk	s. 37	500	do. 48¾
72 do.	s5. 37	20	do. 48¾
32 do.	37	200	do. s. 48¾
100 do.	37	100	do. b60. 48·94
100 do.	s10. 37¼	200	do. s. b5. s. 48¾

GEORGIA.

An Important Legal Decision.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes as follows from Macon, July 20:—

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia in the case of Chapman vs. Warren Aikin has created great excitement and discontent throughout the State. It has decided that a judgment-creditor who was prevented by the Stay laws during the war from levying his judgment against real estate, and recovering his money, loses his lien altogether after four years if the land to which the lien attached was sold to a third party, and that where the land was not sold the judgment is dormant and must be revived. By this decision thousands of creditors will lose their property, and be in reality despoiled without any neglect or fault of their own. This pushes "relief" several points beyond anything which the Convention or Legislature ever contemplated. Chief Justice Brown and Judge McCay delivered this judgment, and Judge Warner, who is universally admitted to be a much better lawyer, and stands higher than either or both of his associates, dissented in very severe terms, giving it to be as clearly understood as official decorum would permit, that the judgment is unsound, unjust, and a perversion of law to meet a political emergency.

—Mr. Avoscani, the architect, is very busy with the new theatre at Cairo, which is placed on ground given by the Viceroy for the general improvement of the city, and near which several new buildings are rapidly springing up. During the summer evenings at Alexandria the Government has promised music by the best military band in the Place des Consuls.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS

FROM NEW YORK.

The Trial of a Murderer.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The trial of Officer Campbell for the shooting of Morris Long, on the 3d of July, was commenced in earnest this morning, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Cardoza.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution, who agreed substantially that Campbell arrested a boy; that Long asked him why he had arrested him; that Campbell threatened him with his club, when Long clinched with him, and after strugg